HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,198—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 4.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9 a.m.				
11th June	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th "	ORIENTAL	5884	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6523	MONGOLIA	9905
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIE," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to F. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 8th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.



ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	14th June.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1904.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cig ts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 8th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 10th JUNE, 1904, and until further Notice the following KURLA LOCAL TRAINS will CEASE running ;—

DOWN TRAINS.

	141	145	163	167	179
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Dep.	8 40	10 0	18 20	19 20	17 55
Kurla ......Arr.	9 20	10 40	19 2	20 2	18 35

UP TRAINS.

	144	148	161	168	180
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Kurla ......Dep.	10 0	12 25	19 40	20 35	18 50
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ......Arr.	10 40	13 5	20 20	21 15	19 30

On and from the same date the following LOCAL TRAINS will RUN between BOMBAY and KURLA, THANA and KALYAN to the following REVISED TIME TABLE:—

		161 Down Kurla passenger Daily.	93 Down Kalyan passenger Sundays only.	123 Down Kalyan passenger Monday to Friday.	97 Down Thana passenger Daily.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Vic. Terminus, Bombay	Dep	17 20	17 40	17 45	17 50
Dadar	Arr	17 46	18 5	18 3	18 15
Do	Dep	17 48	18 7	18 5	18 17
Kurla	Arr	18 2	18 21	......	18 31
Do	Dep	.....	18 22		18 32
Thana	Arr	.....	18 49	18 31	18 58
Do	Dep	.....	18 51	18 33	----
Kalyan	Arr	....	19 26	19 6	----

	114 Up Thana passenger Daily.	92 Up Kalyan passenger Week Days.	146 Up Kurla passenger Week Days.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Kalyan ......Dep	......	8 57	----
Thana ......Arr	......	9 27	----
Do ......Dep	9 0	9 28	----
Kurla ......Arr	9 26	......	----
Do ......Dep	9 27	----	12 10
Dadar ......Arr	9 40	9 54	12 23
Do ......Dep	9 41	9 55	12 24
Vic. Terminus, Bombay ......Arr	10 7	10 12	12 50

For detailed Timings see the Local Sheet Time Table dated the 9th June, 1904, exhibited at Stations between Bombay and Kalyan.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th June, 1904.

RE W. WATSON & CO.

FOR SALE.—The NEW BUILDING in Hornby Road erected for the abovenamed at a cost of about Three Lacs. Lease 99 years from January, 1902. Also remainder of Lease of present Offices. Particulars on application. Offers to

C. E. RANDLE, Esq.
8, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION AT DUNCAN ROAD WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS THE MUNICIPAL WARD "C"

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 38 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 329·32 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

On the NORTH by the Grant Road, on the EAST by properties bearing Street Nos. 164-166 Grant Road and No. 20 Bapty Road, on or towards the SOUTH-WEST by the Bapty Road and on or towards the WEST by the Duncan Road.

The Office of the said Trustees on Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of, the said Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of AMNABAI, wife of CASSUM HAJEE TYAB, late of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

CASSUM HAJEE TYAB, of Bombay Halai Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gowlee Moholla, Old Memon Wada, outside the Fort......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the first day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and four, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 1st day of June, 1904.
Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT AMERICAN CURE.

Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STONE, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two Anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 192 F. P. BALES OF COMPTA GINNED COTTON, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance Offices concerned Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Maneckjee Petit Mills, Tardeo—

D. B. P.—192 F. P. bales of Compta ginned cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—From 1st June, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr S. Rebsch, Apply to COMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN, & Co., Girgaum.

WANTED STUDENTS for SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and a Special Class for BOOK-KEEPING. Reduced fees for a limited number only. New sessions commence this month. Apply sharp,—M. BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate Street.

LUBRICATING OIL.—WANTED at once by an English Firm a CLERK-SALESMAN, thoroughly conversant with all details of the Bombay Lubricating Oil Trade. Apply by letter stating Experience and Terms required to Box "No. 888 J.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—Valuable House and Land PROPERTIES at Bhooleshwar, Moongbhat, Duncan Road, Mahim and Thana. Full particulars can be had from RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Fort, Bombay, up to 12th June, 1904.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, fo the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 o Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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THE MORAL.



I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 7.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols..........	£90 11-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-13	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 5-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	25 5-8	= + 3-8
Spot in New York	55 5-3	= + 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'17 1-2	= + 1 2
Berlin "	20'41 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand..........	4'87 5-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	= + 1 8
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 10. value

WHEAT— (Quiet.)
Club No. 1 29 J.-J., value
White Delhi 28 1-4 J.-J., Sellers
White Karachi 26 3 4 J.-J., done
Red Karachi 26 1-2 J.-J. done

RAPESEED— (Steady)
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 J.-J., done
Brown 30 J.-J., done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-8 J.-A., done. Firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—D. Balduino.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6'50 — 12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6'23	6'16	5'94
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'46	5'25	5'18
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5'16	5'15	
+ 1	+ 1	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	2,100
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	Nil
In New York—	
Spot..........	11'80 + 20
Futures, month of July..........	11'59 + 39
Do. do. December..........	9'63 + 21
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 1-2 + 1-4
Futures, month of Sept.	9'91 + 26
Do. do. Dec.	9 49 + 27
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 7th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	6,528 bales
Wheat	39,930 cwts.
Linseed	55,977 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard..........	17,733 "
Gingellyseed..........	4,272 "
Poppyseed..........	5,678 "
Groundnuts	65 "
Castorseed	6,598 "
Rice	5,653 "
Myrabollams	4,848 "
Cottonseed	6,379 "
Mowraseed	588 "
Gram	4,645 "
Joowar	15,098 "
Maize	Nil "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	131 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do	184
Japan	30	do	do	148

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady
Cash 98.2
1st Settlement 30th June ... 97-15

Money Market, Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st	April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 19th	May	4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th	May	4	do
Bank of Madras	do 31st	May	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	8	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet but steady			
Ready	5	4	0 5
Castorseed—Tone steady			
Ready	20	0	0 to 20-0-0

WHEAT.—Tone steady
Soft red Ahmedabad ... Rs 26 1-2 to 27
Club, No. 1 .... Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... strong.
Estimated sales ....bales 6,000
Imports .... do 3,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6'43	6'36	6'14
+ 20	+ 20	+ 20
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'63	5'42	5 35
+ 17	+17	+ 17
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5'33	5'32	
+ 17	+ 17	

COTTON.—Steady with more enquiry.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	241	227	218	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	252	239	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	252	239	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	253	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	240	232	"
Jalgaum do.	...	241	233	"
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	246	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. do. / Akola do. do. do.	254	247		"
Oomra, good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	253	249	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	259	252	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	280	270	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	304	294	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	256	242	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	253	239	229	"
Muttia (M. G.)	248	235	...	
Bhagalkote	...	...	240	
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	258	244	234	
Do (H. G- ...	255	241	231	"
Dharwar (S.-G)		264	256	"
Western		244	236	
Compta		264	256	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger..........	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	......
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7 16
Bar Silver	25 5-8

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

NOTES FROM GOA.

GOA has of late been losing its best men, writes our Panjim correspondent. Last week, one of its brightest ornaments in the person of Baron de Combarjuva was carried off. He was a very talented man, and was once a member of Parliament and Director of the late Purtuguese Factory at Surat and latterly held the Office of Director of Primary Instruction. His funeral was largely attended, His Excellency the Governor-General being represented by his delegate, Senhor Jeronimo Ozario.

A very valuable report for the last year has just been issued by the Administrator of the Ilhas, who has studied and handled the subject in a masterly manner. Senhor Ozario is a nephew of Colonel Albuquerque, who some years ago held the high office of Chief Secretary to the Goa Government.

Lieut. Guimaraas, of the Royal Navy, who arrived from Lisbon last week, has proceeded to Damao to take charge of the Governorship of that District, to which he has been appointed in succession to Captain Campos, who is now in Lisbon, and is to be entrusted with important diplomatic business.

Our Governor-General has very kindly extended for 3 weeks, the period for the payment of land taxes, and it is not unlikely a further extension will be granted, as the price of cocoanuts has considerably fallen off, and the locusts have caused great damage to the cashew and other principal fruit trees.

Much sympathy is felt for the loss of the great industrial captain, Mr. Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata, who had in view two or three projects here, which would have materially benefited this country.

The heat is unbearable and all are anxiously waiting for the setting in of the S. W. Monsoon,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON—May 25, at Darjiling the wife of C H Macpherson Telhara of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WEDDLE—CRIPS—June 4, at the Parish Church, Friern Barnet, Middlesex, by the Revd E G Hall, M A, Rector assisted by the Revd A Thorley, M A, Arthur Weddler of Serajgunge, Eastern Bengal, eldest son of the late Thomas Weddler of Somerset House, to Rosina, eldest daughter of Fred Crisp, D J J P, of White House, Friern Barnet.

WEBSTER—BEVAN—May 14, at St Saviours, Walton Street, by the Revd R F Bevan, assisted by the Rev M L Walford Arthur Templer, son of H B Webster, late B C S, to Nesta Helen, daughter of the late R C L Bevan, of Trent Park, Herts, and Fosbury Manor, Wilts,

DEATH.

LISSENBURG—June 4, at Blondhausen, Richmond Road, Bangalore, Harriett Blonde Marian (Buds), wife of James Daniel Lissenburg, and only child of Mr Fred. Taylor, S M Railway, and his wife Marian, aged 12 years, 10 months and 23 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 8-2m., 7-33a. Low water, 1-30m., 1-36.
H. E. the Governor arrives at Poona.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15, this evening.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAHIM.—The number of patients who attended the J. N. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the month of May was 2,129 of whom 879 were adult males, 717 adult females and 603 children The chief prevailing diseases were malarial fever, respiratory and rheumatic affection, diseases of the digestion system, worms, skin diseases and local injuries.

ESCAPE FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Walker charged Eugene William Ramoes and Herbert Sinclair, both Europeans, the former, with deserting and the latter with escaping from the Government Workhouse. Ramoes was declared vagrant in February last and was admitted into the Workhouse. About a fortnight after, he obtained leave to seek employment, but did not return. He was seen walking along Nesbit Lane yesterday morning by Inspector Walker and arrested. The accused admitted the offence and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. The other accused Sinclair escaped from the Workhouse by scaling the wall on the 22nd March last. He was arrested at Nasik on Tuesday and brought down to Bombay. He was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED CHEATING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Narayen Babaji, a Hindu, with attempting to cheat and dishonestly inducing one Narhari Krishna to deliver over to him a copper pot of the value of Rs. 5. The evidence showed that on Tuesday afternoon the accused went to the complainant, who is a cook and asked him for a list of articles required for a dinner which he (accused) proposed to give to fifteen Brahmins. The complainant gave him the list, after which the accused asked him to go with him with a copper pot to bring milk required for the feast. They went to a milk shop in Ghogari Street where the accused told the complainant to leave the pot with the milkman and that they would go to his (accused's) house to fetch the money. Leaving the pot as directed, the complainant accompanied the accused as far as Samuel Street. Here the accused told the complainant to wait on the road and pretending to go into a house, he stealthily returned to the milkman's shop with the view of taking away the pot. The complainant, however, became suspicious and appeared at the shop before the accused could take away the pot. The accused on seeing the complainant ran away, but was chased and arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGES AGAINST A PLEADER.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. B. Sheshagiri Rao, a pleader practising at Hyderabad, was charged at the instance of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Modi, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 17,000. Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the complainant while Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Hayes (of Madras) instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble appeared for the accused.

Complainant was further examined by Mr. Davur. He said after putting him off from time to time the accused failed to give him a receipt for the money advanced by him. Witness saw Mr. Cama in Bombay and spoke to him about the transfer of mortgage of the Ujjain press. Mr. Cama expressed his surprise and said he knew nothing about the matter nor had the accused spoken to him about it.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 9.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

95-03—Craford B and Co—Hajee Hafid Hajee Jaffer vs Gangjee Nurput Bicknell—M and M Part Heard.
631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Amerchand Madhawjee and others—Manshuklal J and H Little and Co and Dikshit D and S Thakoredas and Co.

Commercial Causes.

102-04—Payne and Co—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Messrs Shridham and Co—Tyabjee D and Co.
712 03—Smetham B and N—Ramkissondas Balkissondas and others vs Ramjidas Dayaldas and others—Sorabjee and J

For Direction on Commissioner's Report.

217-02—Payne and Co—Halimabai Widow vs Esmail Hajee Oosman and anoteer—Mulla and M and Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

203-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chutoorbhco Gordhundas vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.
14-04—In person a pauper—Bai Ratanbai Widow vs Sha Verjey Kheraj and others.
621-02—Manshuklal J and H—Gordhundas Radakisson vs Vithaldas Ramdas others—M B Chothia and For Postponement Ardashir H D and Co and Tyabjee D and Co.
201-03—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai Widow vs Madon Dewjee and others—Chitnis and M.
118-03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhagwan vs Dhalla alias Dharam Dutt Muncharam—Edgelow G and W.
466-03—Smetham B and N—Kessawjee Issur vs Great Indian P Railway Co—Little and Co.
151 03—Payne and Co—Khia Khooshal and anr vs Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper—Mulla and M For Postponement.
689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V
677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co
455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

For an exparte Decree.

81-04—Mathubhai J and M—Laljee Dayal vs Diwalibai widow and others—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

168 01—Kanga and P—Mawjee Arjun and Co and anr vs Nenbai Widow and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
136 04—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhau vs Hoosein Begum Widow and others—Murza and M and Tyabjee D and Co.
281-03—Mulla and M—Luxumon Govind Nirgundiy vs Elizabeth T Graham—Mirza and M.
333-02—Balkrishna V N K—Shivshanker Gopaljee and another vs Jehanghir Manokjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K
491-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Gopalbhai Manibai and other vs Jagjeevan Narreoji—Ardeshir H D and Co.
436-02—Maganlal J and G—Jadawji Jethabhai and other vs Jooli Umerjee Kethavji—M tubaai J and M
106-03—B Raghavaya for Pauper—Aishabai Widow and other vs Ahmed bin Mahomed and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
124-99—Dikshit D and S—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gurde vs Ramchundra Vishnu Paranjpe and others—Chitnis and M and Payne and Co and Mantri and B.
177-04—Crawford B Co—N C Macleod and anr vs Purfleshi Kison Vithal and anr—Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
735-03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co.
742-03—Mulla and M—Frank Elgar Parker vs Louisa Octania Parker and anr—Kanga and P.
462-02—Little and Co—Chatoobhuj Sewjee and another vs Abdool Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co
571-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Goswami Shri Ghirdharlaljee Shri Vallabbjee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jeewanlaljee Shri Girdharjee Maharaj—Muljee C and V
578-02—Captain and V—Hajee Abdur Rahman Shaik Hassoo vs Ebrahim Khan Mahomed and others—Tyabjee and Co.

Before the PROTHONOTARY,

For Investigation of Pauperism under Rule 90 B.

11-04—Inperson—Bibima widow vs Sonabai widow and another—Parthsard,

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday morning.

RE VASANTRAO MADHAVRAO.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appeared with Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble moved to make absolute the rule of 4th May, granted for the revocation of the order of adjudicating his client as insolvent.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. who appeared for the petitioning creditor, Anandrao Ganpatrao, at whose instance the order of adjudication had been obtained, said he would show cause against the rule, and oppose the revocation of the order. Counsel said Vasantrao was adjudicated insolvent under Section 8, he having remained in jail for 21 days in consequence of an unsatisfied decree for costs, and having failed to pay the costs, Rs. 8,390, after that. The costs had been incurred in respect of a suit for partition of ancestral property, which was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji, who decided against the insolvent. The insolvent alleged that it was for the purpose of stifling the appeal he had filed against the decree by the judge that the present proceedings had been taken by the creditor. At that rate, every one would come and say it was for the purpose of stifling appeal, and that there was a possibility of the reversal of the decision in appeal. If the insolvent was a student, and if these proceedings in any way pressed on him as a hardship, the best course for him was either to apply for an interim order, or to pay off the decree.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said this was a gross case of abuse of the process of the Court, and for the Court to mark its sense of displeasure at it, he would apply not only that the rule should be made absolute, but that it should be made absolute with costs. The application for adjudication was made before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar "ex parte." Had Vasantrao been present in Court, and brought all the particulars to the notice of the learned Judge, counsel was sure no such order of adjudication could ever have been made. His learned friend had contended that the Court was bound by the provisions of Section 8. That very Section gave the Court wide discretionary powers either for confirmation or for revocation of the order of adjudication. Courts in India as well as in England had wisely refused to entertain applications made with an ulterior object, and unless the applications were made "bona fide" no relief was granted. Nor was relief ever afforded by Courts of Bankruptcy when an application appeared to be made to serve a collateral purpose, even though an act of bankruptcy was committed. Mr. Kirkpatrick cited 12th Chancery, "ex parte" Griffin, in support of what he had urged. In that case although Adams had committed an act of bankruptcy and Griffin was the petitioning creditor, Lord Justice James held it to be a shocking case of using the process of the Court for extorting money from the debtor. Lord Justice Brett, who concurred, said it was a very bad case, though he could not call it "shocking" as he was too old to be shocked at anything. In the present case, continued Mr. Kirkpatrick, his client was a student who was ignorant, when he filed the suit, of his father having passed a release to Anandrao's father. When the decision went against him he filed an appeal, on the ground that if there was a release it must have been executed when he was a minor, and therefore it was not binding on him. Vasantrao got the proceedings printed and he filed copies in the Appeal Court early in March. Then his creditor for costs put him in jail on the strength of the decree, which he had left unexecuted for weeks past, and on the expiration of the statutory twenty-one days, in jail, applied, for the order of adjudication. Mr. Kirkpatrick cited the case of Sitaram Sawaliaram in the Bombay Insolvency Court and said the reasons for the revocation of the adjudication order made in that case, applied equally well to the present case.

Mr. Setalvad said that after all this was not so gross a case as the English one.

His Lordship said he was not there to differentiate between the degrees of gross, grosser and grossest.

Mr. Setalvad said Vasantrao could easily get over the difficulty by making the Official Assignee a party to the appeal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said Mr. Macleod (the Official Assignee) was too wary a gentleman, to allow people to make him a party unless his costs were provided for.

After further arguments, his lordship said this was a proper case for a revocation, and the rule was accordingly made absolute with costs.

RE ABDUL RAHMAN GOOLAM HUSAIN.

Mr. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. His lordship, after hearing counsel, granted an extension for two months.

RE ISMAIL IBRAHIM MEMON.

Mr. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement for a fortnight, with an extension of the interim order for that period. Mr. Kapadia, for an opposing creditor, consented; and his lordship granted the application.

RE HAJEE ISMAIL CASSUM.

Mr. Bahadurjee, for an opposing creditor, moved on affidavit for an adjournment of the matter for three months, and also for adjournment of the examination of witnesses for that period. The application was granted

RE BYRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order for three months. The application was not opposed, and his lordship granted it.

RE KANJI HIRJI.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for a week on behalf of the insolvent. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for an opposing creditor, consented and his lordship granted the application.

RE KABA CALLA MISTREE AND ANOTHER

Mr. Bhandarker for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Binning on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that a similar application, made the week before, was refused. Insolvent has had time to answer the affidavit filed against him and to amend the schedule, but he had not done it.

Mr. Bhandarker, referring to the affidavit, said his client was in jail, and has had no time to answer the allegation made against him, not a single act of fraud had been proved against him, and the learned counsel argued that he was entitled to a protection order.

His lordship, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case and the arguments of Mr. Binning, refused an interim order.

RE RUNCHORDAS MORARJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dastur applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule for final discharge for four months. His lordship granted the application.

RE VALLEE METHA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE AHMED MEEYA HAJEE AHMED.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE nineteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Oriental Building, Fort, Bombay. Mr. S. Armstrong presiding.

The directors report :—"Your directors beg to submit the nineteenth annual report and statement of account made up to the 29th February, 1904. They are glad to state the result of the years working is satisfactory, which has been partly accomplished by very careful attention to economy in working expenses. The stock has been carefully taken and all damaged goods written off. The balance at profit and loss account including Rs. 9,695-13-11 brought forward from last year's accounts to Rs. 47,933-13-0, which your directors propose to apply as follows,—To dividend at 7 1-2 per cent, Rs 15,000, to depreciation of Poona Premises Rs. 2,500 to depreciation of plant, Bombay Rs. 853, to depreciation of plant, Poona Rs. 500 and to carry forward to next year's account 29,083 13.

"Your directors consider it necessary to carry forward a sum large enough to admit of their stock being kept up to a better standard whereby they think the business will benefit. The loan account has been reduced this year by Rs. 5,000. Mr. Phillips and his staff are again to be congratulated on continuing the affairs of the Company in the same satisfactory manner.

"The dividend will be paid on and after 1st July next. The Shareholders are requested to apply for their dividend warrants. Under section 91 of the Articles of Association two of the directors retire from office this year but are eligible for re-election. You will be asked to elect auditors and fix their remuneration."

The chairman proposed that the report and the audited balance sheet be passed.

Mr. C. Glasgow seconded the proposition which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. C Glasgow seconded by Mr. T. J. Edmonds, it was resolved to sanction a dividend at the rate of seven and a half per cent.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale proposed and Mr. T. J. Edmonds seconded that the retiring directors, Messrs. S. Armstrong and S. V. Bhandarkar be re-elected.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. W. T. Plimmer seconded by Mr. T. J. Edmonds, it was resolved that Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company be appointed auditors for Bombay and Mr. Pallonji Nusserwanji for Poona on a remuneration of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Bandarkar, the meeting voted bonus amounting to one month's pay to the Company's employes for the zeal and energy displayed by them in their work.

After the customary compliments to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA. JUNE 8.

Wednesday.—The only important pressure change has been a slight to brisk fall on the north of the East Coast and in the Central Provinces. This, with slight changes in the direction of winds at the head of the Bay, would appear to show that low pressure conditions prevailing in that region are moving westwards. The pressure is lowest and in considerable defect in the extreme north-west of India, while it is in a slight to moderate excess in the south-west Peninsula. Rain has been heavier on the West Coast and has extended as far as Bombay. Karwar has received 6 inches, Mormagao 4, Mangalore 3, Calicut 2, and Bombay one and a-half inches. Rain has continued in Burma and showers have occurred in east Bengal and Assam. Lashio, Barisal and Gauhati have each received 2 inches ; Bassein and Toungoo 1 1-2 inches. The pressure conditions are apparently slightly unsettled off Bombay coast and hence the rainfall of the next 24 hours will probably be confined chiefly to the coast districts, though local showers are possible in the Central Provinces and probable in the interior districts and south Peninsula. Showers are likely to occur in north-east India and may extend slightly westwards. Hot dry weather continues in north-west India. Peshawar reports the maximum temperature of 114 degrees.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

A large tree situated on the Esplanade was blown down on Tuesday night by a gust of wind.

A flower pot placed on the window of the second storey of a house in Yacoob Street was hurled down on Tuesday night and fell on the head of a Pathan named Abdul Ahmed Merabux, who was then sleeping on a cot on the road under the window. He sustained a severe wound on the head and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula, Captain W. W. Tucker, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Durban via Mormugoa reports having experienced S. and S. W. winds and strong squally weather to Mormugoa thence to Bombay N. W. wind and showers of rain. The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Ischia, Captain D. Maganzini, which arrived here to-day from Hongkong had S. W. wind, rough high sea and heavy rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Esplanade, In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts
Previously registered..........	1	20	1	10	00	33	1	97
Wednesday 8th June	1	40	1	45	6	90	0	15
Total....	2	60	2	55	7	23	2	12
Total fall to 8th June, 1903	6	75	7	83	7	13	7	96
Total fall to 8th June, 1901	1	53	0	9	1	09	0	75

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	......	... ...	...	......	......	...	......	......	1
Jask	29'569	SSE	11	93'3	83'2	82	......	0'00	— 0'15
Muscat	29'551	Calm	2	90'3	87'0	55	......	0'00	0'30
Aden	29'809	Calm	5	9'63	85'3	74	......	0'00	0'69
Lahore	29'456	W	4	110'4	85'3	46	......	0'35	+ 0 17
Sirsa	29'494	WSW	10	108'3	88'1	40	......	1'16	+ 0'9
Delhi	29'494	WNW	4	105'2	88'2	36	......	0'00	— 0'27
Agra	29'493	SW	7	107'0	88'9	36	......	0'02	— 0'14
Cawnpore..........	29 495	Calm	8	108'0	88'8	53	......	0'00	— 0'48
Allahabad	29'477	E	5	?	90'0	61	......	0'00	— 0'43
Jhansi	29'548	NW	10	193'3	90'2	48	......	0'02	— 0'32
Jacobabad	29'495	SE	5	110'8	84'6	77	......	0'00	0 00
Karachi	29'552	W	17	93'4	82'7	79	......	0'00	0'00
Jeypore..........	29'571	W	6	104'2	79'1	38	......	0'98	+ 0'81
Ajmere..........	29'600	W	...	98'9	83'5	58	......	1'15	+ 1'06
Deesa..........	29'632	SSW	16	103'1	82 1	61	......	0'00	— 0'04
Ahmedabad..........	29'644	SW	6	103'8	83'1	62	......	0'00	— 0'18
Bhuj	29'585	SW	18	96'8	78'9	75	......	0'00	— 0'13
Jamnagar	29'604	SSW	19	101'6	80'7	64	......	0'00	0'04
Dwarka	29'615	SSW	17	89'4	82 3	78	......	0'00	......
Rajkot	29'627	WSW	15	102'9	79'0	68	......	0'00	— 0'30
Bhavnagar Para.	29'653	SW	10	101'1	82'0	65	......	0'00	— 0'44
Veraval	29'640	SSW	15	85'6	82'2	83	......	0'05	0'01
Neemuch	29'617	WSW	15	98'5	79'2	61	......	1'15	+ 0 85
Indore	29'661	NW	9	97'6	76'1	71	......	0'15	— 0'74
Saugor	29'558	W	8	97'4	81'6	42	......	0'19	— 0 43
Jubbulpore	29'546	WNW	5	97 5	81'6	46	......	0'79	— 0'29
Hoshangabad	29'618	SW	1	101 6	86'7	47	......	......	......
Khandwa..........	29'635	NW	12	103'7	83'1	51	......	0'03	— 0'68
Raipur	29'534	SW	9	93'7	79'4	61	......	0'36	— 0'40
Nagpur	29'559	W	5	99'2	85'5	37	......	0'25	— 0'97
Amraoti	29'624	WSW	9	105'3	82 0	51	0'14	0'48	— 0 61
Akola	29 633	NW	13	104'7	83'4	44	......	0'17	— 0 60
Surat	29'676	S	12	95'7	82'6	74	......	0'12	— 0'48
Malegaon..........	29'660	WSW	12	101'9	77'0	64	0 02	0'01	— 0'96
Bombay	29'714	SSE	12	92'6	76'4	89	1'65	1'73	— 1'13
Poona..........	29'716	SSW	19	94'0	73'9	63	......	0'00	— 1'19
Ahmednagar..........	29'711	WSW	10	94'4	73'4	72	......	0'55	+ 1'01
Aurangabad..........	29'678	WNW	19	98'9	76 2	61	......	1'94	......
Sholapur	29'737	SW	16	97'7	72'5	67	0 58	1'91	+ 0 51
Ratnagiri..........	29'761	SE	10	84'8	74'9	86	01'7	2 27	— 3'77
Bijapur..........	29'734	WSW	14	90'1	69'2	81	......	0'35	— 0'87
Belgaum	29'764	WSW	21	78'3	65'8	88	01'0	2'30	- 0'21
Mormugoa	29'780	Calm	10	79'5	74'9	88	38'8	5'68	— 2'07
Karwar..........	29'788	SW	3	80'6	72'5	87	5'75	11'16	— 2'84
Mangalore	29'828	Calm	5	79'9	70'4	91	3'07	12'31	+ 4'14
Calicut	29'866	NNW	7	79'3	?	94	2'63	13'93	+ 5 47
Cochin	29'861	WNW	7	80'2	74'7	87	0'77	9'09	— 1'88
Bangalore	29'803	WSW	15	77'2	66'3	76	0 21	0'44	— 0.91
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29'729	W	11	97'9	73'7	77	......	0 43	— 0'60
Masulipatam..........	29'643	WNW	G	98'7	80 6	85	......	0'10	— 0'98
Bellary	29'741	WNW	12	91 0	74'2	55	0 01	2'43	— 1 79
Cuddapa	29'737	NW	G	99'2	72'7	74	0'98	1 28	— 0'42
Madras	29'679	W	11	98'0	81 5	58	0'01	0'17	— 0'43
Coimbatore..........	29'807	W	6	79'9	71'1	82	0'04	0'89	+ 0'51
Trichinopoly..........	29'772	SSW	9	93'5	79'3	65	......	0'00	— 0'52
Nagapatam..........	29'731	W	8	94'2	80'0	61	......	0'38	— 0'06
Colombo	29 852	SW	12	87'0	76'0	87	0'13	1'63	— 1 44

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Raipur, Nagpur and Masulipatam, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer is still from '04 to .08 of an inch in excess of normal along the coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin and at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Indore and Hyderabad(Deccan) Elsewhere it varies but slightly from normal.

"Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar to Bombay and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Mysore and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations from normal are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in defect at Goa, Karwar Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Raipur and minimum 5° to 9° in defect at Mangalore and Cuddapah and 5° in excess at Cawnpore and Delhi. The maximum varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 72° at Belgaum and the minimum from 90° at Jhansi to 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—Karwar reports 5'75", Goa 3'88", Mangalore 3'07", Calicut 2'09", Bombay 1'65", and Amraoti, Malegaon, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic from Karwar to Bombay and weather on and off that coast is squally and slightly unsettled. Weather continues favourable for rain all along the coast from Cochin to Bombay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 7th June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29 685
Temperature of the air ....degrees	87'8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80'5
Dew Point	78'0
Relative humidity of Air..........	0 733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)....	4'0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	92'6
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83'6
General Directions of Wind.* ...SW.,SSW.,S	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	187
Fall of Rain	0'00
Total fall during month	0'06
" " year	0'15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th June ...	1'65

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 7TH.

10 p.m. 82.3

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 8TH.

6 a.m.	79 3
10 a.m.	80'6
2 p.m.	79'3
p.m.	80'4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Itaura 3362 tons Captain C R Kendale will sail to-dy for Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and Mr T C Maples and friend and 3 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's Steamers Orissa 3?25 tons Captain F W Fry sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo and Mr Robertson as a passanger.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Nevasa 1915 tons Captain E R Birst arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 20th May with a cargo and Mr Jackson and 3 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2781 tons, Captain D Maganzini, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong 13th May, with a general cargo and six cabin and 57 deck passengers.

The B I N Co's Steamers Kasara 564 tons Captain J T Hirst will sail to-day for PersianGulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers assist-surgeon G C Robbing Mr Mrs Grant and 2 children 4 natives and 90 deck.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Lindula, 2180 tons Captain W W Tucker, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Durban 11th May via Murmugoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major Towsey. Lieut Lestrange, Mr M Luckmidas, Mr Abdul Hoosein and 192 deck. The Captain reports that Abdcol Rehman, 1st Tindal Engine-room died of pthisis on 30th May.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone.......Comdr Jones..........Royal Indian

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus..........	Capt M R Hill..........		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ..	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner..........		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell..........		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator..	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi..	......		......
Do Kareo....	......		......
Do Pathan	......		......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda..........			G Muthwani
Palitana!	1934	Lemarchand..........			M M & Co
Jelunga..........	3361	Widdebank			M M & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale..........	2305	Hamilton..........			W & A G & Co
Avoca..........	3410	Lowe..........			M M & Co
Canara..........	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor..........	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Akbar..........	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Urlana..........	3384	Thomson			M M & Co
Sofala	3426	Shepherd	Calcutta &c..........		M M & Co
Aratoon Apcar	2931	Fey			The Bombay Co
Kalibia		Tait..........			W & A Graham & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Gibraltar..........	2473	Knagg..........			W & A Graham & Co
Vadala..........	2161	Spinner..........			M M & Co
Dwarka..........	7?9	Rothwell..........			M M & Co
Vita..........	482	Alton..........			M M & C
Secundra..........	1675	Babb..+..........			M M & Co
Saga..........	699	Mae..........			F F Campbell and Co
Fazilka..........	2640	Wilson..........			M M & Co
St Dunsten..........	2776	Fortey..........			......
Itinda..........	3362	Stone..........			M M & Co
Ikbona..........	3383	Wilsher..........			M M & Co
Muttra..........	2985	Alexander			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Lindula..........	2180	Tucker	D'goa Bay ..	14-6	M M & Co
C	Tokio..........	2481	Jones..........	Hull..........	15-6	F Muir & Co
D	City of Madrid..	3135	Greenhorn	Karachi	9-6	K Nixon & Co
F	City of Oxford..	2603	Halley ..	Karachi..	11 6	K Nixon & Co
G	Moshtari..........	1110	Storey..........	Aden	11-6	B & P S N Co
K	Ashruf..........	2202	Newly..........	Mauritius..........	15-6	C H Joosub
M	Ikhona..........	3383	Wilsher	stream..........	14-6	M M & Co
N	Baluchistan....	1711	Manning..	Karachi..	9-6	K Latham & Co
P	Provan..	2560	Sheppard ..	Antwerp..	16-6	W & A G & Co
Q	Euterpe..........	2298	Gibson..........	Dunkirk	9-6	Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Courland..........	760	Ebrahim..........	Karachi..........	44-5	Sphd & Co
Punani	552	Mohamed ..	Bhownagar ..	9-6	Sphd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Age .
1	Chusan..........	2852	Palmer..........	China..........	15-6	P & O Co
2	Olympia ..	2269	Cabone ..	Liverpool ..	14-5	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino....	3044	Saporiti..	Genoa..........	15-6	G Ferrero
4	Ischia..........	2484	Maganzini	China..........	17-6	G Ferrers
6	Oriental..........	3085	Spicer..........	Aden..........	18-6	P and O Co
7	Sud..........	1605	Melissich..........	Trieste	9-6	A L S N Co
8	Alavia..........	2973	Peel..........	Aden	16-6	E Tajbhoy
9	Jumna..........	3075	Peck..........	Calcutta..........	10-6	M M & Co
10	Malta..........	3900	Daniel	London..........	14-6	P & O Co
12	Caledonia..........	3529	Tocque	London	11-6	P & O Co
15	Kirklee	2275	Dermody..........			F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Florida..........	2049	Mathews..........			J M & Co
Kasara..........	504	Hirst..........	P Gulf..........	9-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Lindula s..........	Tucker	Durban May 11
8	Ischia s..........	Maganzini ..	Hongkong May 13
	Nevasa s..........	Hirst	Delagoa Bay May 20

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Othello	Bradly	Hull via Karachi
	Orissa s..........	Fry..........	Calcutta &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Florida for Liverpool etc
" Lindula for Zanzibar etc
" Ischia for China etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kasara Hirst for Persian Gulf
" Itaura Kendall for Rangoon

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Names.	Tons.	From
4	Lord Kelvin	2282	Bombay
4	Clan Shaw	2303	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
4	Shahjehan	1035	Port Blair etc
4	Gracchus..........	2366	Australia
4	Dupleix	1264	Colombo
4	Satara	5377	Rangoon
4	Maria Valerie	2648	Trieste
4	Sutherland..........	2277	Bombay
4	Khodoung..........	913	Rangoon
5	Nam Sang..........	1223	Hongkong
5	Hyperia	5218	Bombay
5	Ameer..........	2682	Dundee
5	Vauxhall Bridge..........	2178	Bombay
5	Civilian	4535	London
5	Chindwara..........	1102	Bombay
5	Sandyford	2053	Port Said
5	Ethiopia..........	1305	Rangoon
6	Thorndale	1971	Bombay
6	Bangala	1935	Rangoon

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
1	Falls of Keitie..........	Calcutta
2	Bharata	Negapatam
2	Reichenfels	Antwerp
3	Umlazi	Calcutta
5	Clan Macrlane	Cocanada
6	Goorkha..........	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1950 cwt myrabollams Waghja Becher ; 70 bales cottonwaste and fly N Peerbhoy ; 38 bales wool S Janmahomed ; 503 cwt myrabolams Waghjee Becher

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—140 cwt deerborns M Mahomed & Co; 382 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee ; 13-4 cwt ivory K Passaya ; 715 cwt myrabolams G Madhowjee.

FOR HULL.

Olympia s—427 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fazilka s—8195½ cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers ; 200 cwt gum Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 2000 cwt wheat Waghjee Becher ; 110 bales cotton 2066 cwt poppyseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Provan s—31 bales hemp N Fretebally and Co ; 50 cwt gum G Sojpal ; 10,000 cwt gingellyseed Tata and Co ; 394 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers ; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ernst Lam and Co ; 1000 cwt myrabolams H Anandrao and Co ; 4000 cwt wheat Waghjee Becher ; 2000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co ; 12,000 cwt wheat 1360 cwt poppyseed Volkert Brothers ; 558 bales hemp P Bhimjee ; 1001 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—10 bales hemp P Bhimjee.

FOR GENOA.

Rubattino s—100 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co ; 1000 cwt rapeseed 1000 cwts linseed. Killick Nixon and Co ; 1000 cwt linseed 1000 cwt rapeseed K Nixon and Co ; 2000 cwt linseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Rubattino s—100 bales cotton The Bombay and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rutalino s—200 bales cotton The Bombay and Co ; 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sud s—10 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 160 cwt gum Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia 25 tons old iron M Romjee ; 110 bales twist E Nocrdin and Co ; 200 bales twist Talati and Co ; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 175 bales twist Silas E Sassoon ; 450 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co ; 150 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—350 bales twist Tata and Co ; 500 bales twist R N S Talati and Co ; 200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist Silas E Sasoon ; 400 bales twist N F Abraham ; 1250 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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A. B. C. CODE USED.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sais or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased or sweet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

MESSRS. GRÜNBERG BROTHERS
HAVE OPENED from TO-DAY
AN OFFICE
At the ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
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THE DEMAND
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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.

ABDURRAHMAN'S ACCESSION.

MR. DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER, somewhat late in the day, be it observed, contributes to the "Indian Review" a criticism of the late Amir's autobiography. He asserts that but little of the true history of Anglo-Afghan relations is known and that the account of the accession of Abdurrahman, which marked the last turning point in Afghan affairs, is incomplete where it is not inaccurate and practically worthless as history. Then Mr. Boulger assures us it may be accepted as a fact beyond controversy that before the end of the year 1879 Lord Beaconsfield's Government, having inflicted punishment for the Cavagnari massacre, was anxious above all things to end the military occupation of Afghanistan and to withdraw behind the defensive "scientific frontier" secured under the treaty of Gandamak. Lord Lytton was as desirous of such an ending as the Home Government, and this opinion was held and expressed several months before the sudden dissolution of Parliament at the end of February 1880. No clearer evidence of our intention to withdraw our troops, he holds, is possible than the following passage in a letter written by Lord Lytton on January 4, 1880: "Always bearing in mind that the Government of India has accepted Disintegration but rejected Annexation as the basis of its future dealings with Northern Afghanistan." To explain the significance of the term Disintegration Mr. Boulger points out that a convention had been signed with Shere Ali Khan appointing him Wali of Kandahar and that negociations had been commenced with the Persian Government for the cession to it of Herat. Such undoubtedly was the political situation when, at the end of 1879, Reuter reported as a rumour, "the arrival at Balkh of the Afghan pretender Abdurrahman." The conclusion formed in the highest spheres of Indian official life, writes our historian, was that "Abdurrahman had, of course, been loosed upon us by the Russians," but at the same time much scepticism was entertained as to the actual presence of the pretender in Afghan Turkistan, it being assumed that he had not yet quitted Russian territory.

Whether Lord Lytton's policy was right or wrong matters very little now. Abdurrahman was chosen and we have little, if any, reason to regret that such was the case. Some writers have credited the Viceroy of that day with extraordinary political foresight and others with extraordinary good fortune, while yet again he has been accused of desiring to reduce the theory of a Buffer State to an absurdity. He referred to Abdurrahman as "a ram caught in the thicket," but there are few who will not admit that he proved himself a strong and wise ruler. Pretender or not, Abdurrahman was in every way the candidate most entitled to rule in Kabul. No doubt he had pro-Russian leanings. He was desirous of the protection of the two countries. But Lord Lytton, writing in March 1880, declared that Abdurrahman "barring his assumed Russian connection, fulfils all the conditions we require. His administrative capacity seems doubtful; but nobody else has shown a grain of administrative capacity. Of his military capacity," the Viceroy continued, "he has given signal proof. All the Afghan chiefs, including the ex-Amir at Meerut agree that if Abdurrahman raised his standard, it is probable that the country, if left to itself, would rise to it. Our difficulty will be to find a ruler content with the position we can secure to him as Prince of the Kabul province minus Kandahar and Herat. I think, therefore, that to place Abdurrahman in authority or to afford him the opportunity of winning his own way to power would be our best means of bringing matters to a satisfactory settlement at Kabul." Subsequent events demonstrated the accuracy of this estimate of the man. He was suspected of stirring up a jehad against the British. There may have been some foundation for the suspicion, and he may have desired to show the British the extent of his influence in Afghanistan and the advantages of coming to terms with him in the matter of disintegration. But when he was informed that he must intimate plainly and at once his acceptance or refusal of the British terms, his reply was prompt and he made no representation whatever on the subject of Kandahar.

Mr. Boulger gives us numerous details as to the progress of negociations and of the development of events. He tells us that before Ayub's hostile movement had become matured and while there was still nothing more than a rumour of the gathering of forces at Herat, Sir Lepel Griffin had been instructed by Lord Ripon to make further proposals to Abdurrahman in accordance with his own suggestions, supported in the main by Sir Donald Stewart to add Herat to the offer of the Amirship of Kabul. The proposal to Abdurrahman, made in the letter of June 14 thereupon, read: "Kabul plus Herat, if Abdurahman could conquer it, but still minus Kandahar because we were tied by our convention." Abdurrahman, he writes, did not give way to the full extent of these terms, but there is no doubt that he was prepared to accept them with his own mental reservations about Kandahar. He moved his camp South of the HinduKush into Kohistan, and on 22nd July we proclaimed him Amir of Kabul in that city. A week later, Mr. Boulger writes with delightful conciseness, came the news of Maiwand and the three days' conference ensued at Zimma between Abdurrahman and Sir Lepel Griffin "which laid the basis of Afghan relations during the last twenty-three years and which enabled our armies to withdraw from Afghanistan with dignity and honour and without leaving anarchy behind them." "Scuttling out of Afghanistan" used to be the term in which we heard that operation described. After all it is very much a matter of opinion, and it now is not of very great importance whether accounts of details vary, the outcome is indisputable. Even Mr. Boulger cannot attach very much importance to the minor points wherein he differs from what is now generally accepted as authentic. If he had, he could not surely have permitted so long a period of time to lapse between the publication of the Autobiography in October 1900 and the issue of the "Indian Review" for May 1904.

BUILDING FINES.

THE new orders, which the Government of Bombay have issued on the subject of building fines, show at least a desire to modify conditions which operate to check the expansion of towns towards their suburban areas. To what extent they will give relief and aid in mitigating the overcrowding of the urban centres will depend upon the manner in which the district officials interpret the instructions now given to them. Official papers frequently present remarkable features; and in the communication on building assessments, we are told that the majority of the officers who have been consulted on the subject express the view that building for any purpose has not been discouraged by the rules and orders now in force and that further concessions will have little or no effect in mitigating overcrowding. That statement seems to reflect the typical attitude of the official when the established rule and policy of Government are called in question. It is unnecessary to add that it does not indicate the view of those who set out or desire to build. It is true that where building is absolutely necessary, the most difficult conditions must fail to check it, but that is not the same as saying that existing rules have not discouraged it and that further concessions will have no effect in counteracting overcrowding. It is clear, however, that Government do not share the views on these points expressed by the majority of officials; for, while appearing to accept them, they issue orders which, if properly followed, must considerably improve existing practice in the direction of giving increased facilities for the acquisition of land for building purposes. Government set out by declaring that their intentions have been misconceived by some officers and may have been misunderstood by the public.

In reviewing the history of the assessment of land converted from agriculture to a non-agricultural purpose, it is pointed out that to encourage building on sanitary principles in the vicinity of Bombay, it was decided to forego interest on half the situation value in places in Salsette and to charge a very low rate on the parts of the building sites left open, and the wish of Government to extend the concessions to other localities, where they might induce people to build outside congested towns, has been re-iterated. The building fines, specified under the rules, are maximum fines, and this the Collectors appear to have understood. But in some instances the fines demanded have been greatly in excess of the situation value; probably owing to the high "maxima" prescribed. It is now declared that, in all cases in which permission to build has been granted, it is inexpedient to exact any payment in addition to the altered assessment on the land, but it is proper that fines should be exacted for building without permission. The original idea was, of course, to discourage the conversion of land from agricultural purposes, but where building is desirable Government recognise that it should not be rendered impossible. As to the rate of assessment, that already specified by rule is considered sufficient in all cases where the demand for land has not produced a high situation value; but where the value of land may be permanently destroyed by non-agricultural purposes other than building, an additional payment will have to be made. Thus industrial processes like brick-making and quarrying will carry an extra penalty. These are, in essence, the whole of the orders of Government on the subject of the assessment of land used for building or other non-agricultural purposes. But as much depends on how they may be interpreted, instructions are given to guide the district officers in their application. The altered assessment on land diverted from agriculture, it is considered, should be based on its full market value for the purpose to which it is put. That may not appear to the builder as a great encouragement, but it is perfectly fair. The determining factors of the situation value of occupied agricultural land, which seems to have been troublesome to certain officials, are to be found in the sales of imam or unoccupied land as building sites, and in the absence of such sales the prices paid to agricultural occupants. In Salsette and the environs of Ahmedabad and Surat and at Lonavla and Khandala, these methods of determining a building assessment based on the situation value are regarded as having been successful. It is urged that what is wanted is a fair standard rate for the locality, to be ascertained as a maximum agricultural rate is ascertained, and the direction is given that in the first instance it should be undoubtedly moderate.

Upon the reading of this instruction a great deal will depend. Standard rates in cases where it is desirable to base the assessment on situation values will require to be sanctioned by Government and will then remain unaltered for three years, when they will be subject to revision. In the case of agreements already made, however, the assessment will remain unrevised for fifty years, the period for which the leases are granted. The decision not to grant perpetual leases, though apparently the acme of wisdom in the eyes of the Government, is entirely the contrary from the point of view of the prospective builder. Government recognise that it would be a popular measure to abandon the right of revising the assessment after fifty years, but they declare that a permanent alienation of the source of income to which the public have the most legitimate claim, would be unjustifiable and has been prohibited by the Government of India. In the abstract the principle by which Government are guided is unimpeachable, and it must be said that the right of revision every fifty years might operate in some instances in favour of the lease-holder. While some sites increase in value during the course of fifty years, others decline; but on the whole the principle of revison may be expected to operate to the advantage of Government. Reflection shows that in that event there can be no legitimate cause of complaint. If, after the lapse of half a century, a site on which buildings have been erected has greatly increased in value owing to the natural growth that has gone on around it, the public have a right to some share in the increment, and the speculator who has prospered should not cavil at the claim. But when the speculator is setting out to build, prospects fifty years hence may appear dim and he cannot be blamed if he thinks that the encouragement offered him is not good enough. The period of the lease might reasonably have been increased in the first instance; but the fact must not be overlooked that Government declare that the right of property, subject to the payment of the assessment, is held in perpetuity and the most substantial buildings may be constructed in confidence that legitimate profit on them will not be affected by any Government action. Perhaps that guarantee will be considered sufficient.

THE FORCES IN TIBET.

The strength of the force now in Tibet is officially stated at four native regiments of 800 men; the Royal Fusiliers, 400; Sappers, 350; British Mountain battery, 250; Native Mountain battery, 100; Mounted Infantry 200. These with the Field Hospital detachments make a total of 4,600 men. They have with them twelve guns and several Maxims. In addition to the fighting force, there are 3,800 carriers, 3,800 transport men, 7,500 animals, 700 carts, and 950 ekkas. The force, as we have previously stated, is not sufficiently strong for the work it has undertaken. We have reason to believe, however, that the additional troops which have been warned for active service will soon be ordered to the front.

HEAVY rain fell in Bombay during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and there were showers at intervals throughout yesterday.

WE regret to learn of the death in England of Lady Morland, widow of the late Sir Henry Morland, R. I. M., and formerly of the old Indian Navy, for many years a prominent figure in Bombay Society.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail."—An addition has been made to the accoutrements of the City Mounted Police in the shape of a brass breast-plate surmounted by a crown and bearing the motto:—Honi soit qui maly pense. I wonder who suggested this!

IT is understood that Colonel Younghusband's visit to the Chumbi Valley is merely to make the final arrangements with General Macdonald for the advance upon Lhassa. He meets General Macdonald at Phari to-day (Thursday) thereafter returning to Gyantse.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "N. C. D. News" says:—"Soldiers have been recruited in Chaotungfu for service in Tibet. No one seems to know yet what work these soldiers will be expected to do."

MARSHAL SU, lately Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Kuangsi, who since being denounced last winter by Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuen of Canton, has been lying in the prison of the Board of Punishments awaiting either execution or banishment, is to be sent to the military post-roads of Chinese Turkestan next month, where he will have to work out his sentence as a convict labourer for the next fifteen years.

A TELEGRAM from Shimonoseki to the "Mainichi" reports that the blocking steamers sunk at Port Arthur are the following, all belonging to the N.Y.K.:—Asagao-maru 2,464 tons; Totomi-maru, 1,953; Sakura-maru, 2,978; Kokura-maru, 2,596; Otaru-maru, 2,548; Sagami-maru, 1,926; Nagato-maru, 1,884; and the two following supposed to have belonged to the O.S.K.:—Alkoku-maru, 1,773 tons; and Fusan-maru, 2,501.

ACCORDING to Reuter's Melbourne correspondent, Mr. Reid's supporters have declared themselves unanimously in favour of a coalition, but the Deakinite caucus refused to sanction any coalition of which Mr. Deakin was not Premier. Mr. Deakin declined to take any office, and the project for a coalition has therefore been put aside. It is understood that a portion of Mr. Deakin's adherents, representing Radical constituencies, are unwilling openly to support the opponents of Mr. Watson.

THE Scots papers are not very well pleased with the result of the appeal for funds to provide a "national memorial" to Sir Hector Macdonald. The sum collected is £2,000, and this has been received from Highlanders all over the world. There is to be a minor memorial in Edinburgh, and a piece of sculpture in Dingwall. It is thought that the money would have been better applied in an endowment to a military charity and the erection of a fitting monument over the grave.

No fewer than seventy entries have been received for a ride on motor-cycles from London to Edinburgh which has been organised by the Motor Cycling Club. Breakfast and petrol will be taken at Grantham; another breakfast at Whetherby; lunch at Durham; tea at Berwick; and dinner in Edinburgh. The presence of a rider in Edinburgh less than twenty-two hours after the start will not be recognised; all who finish within twenty-four hours will be considered equal, and will receive gold medals, and certificates will be given to all who complete the distance within thirty hours.

THE accident which a West Cumberland boy has met with in falling into a disused pit-shaft directs attention not only to the number of accidents of the same character which these unprotected and forgotten pits entail, but also to the extreme personal bravery which is always shown by the mining population, who never shrink from the rescue work, though the risks are never inconsiderable. In the case in point, a miner had himself lowered to a depth of some 300ft., and through loss of his lantern had to be raised again to the surface without accomplishing his object. His want of success was unconnected with the danger of the attempt.

I UNDERSTAND (writes the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") that, as a consequence of the most recent developments in connexion with the Fiscal controversy, both in Parliament and in the Liberal Unionist Association, there is at an early date to be a private meeting between the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and three or four other leading Unionist Free Traders. This will most probably be held at Devonshire House during the first week after the Whitsun recess, and it may possibly be the prelude to significant and even striking political events.

AT a meeting at The Hague, held to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Peace Conference, Professor Lafontaine, of Brussels, in a speech on racial hatred, said that the Russo-Japanese War was not attributable to this cause, but to the desire of a Russian Grand Duke to exploit the forests of Manchuria and the fertile territories of Southern Siberia. Intervention by the Powers might have prevented the war.

AUTOCRATS OF RACING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB'S UNDISPUTED POWER.

[BY T. H. BIRD.]

IF there is one thing that the man who follows horse-racing, whether for pleasure or as a livelihood should strive to avoid, it is the displeasure of the Jockey Club. It takes a great deal to move this splendidly autocratic institution, which rules the Turf with an iron hand, but once set its machinery in motion, and it falls—as Mr. Sievier has found to his cost—like the knife of the guillotine on the unfortunate offender, destroying him absolutely and entirely in so far as racing is concerned.

The Jockey Club, writes Mr. T. H. Bird in the "Daily Express," is the most remarkable institution connected with sport in existence, and with the exception of the Royal Yacht Squadron it is probably the most exclusive club in the world.

At the present time its membership amounts to only sixty-one, including the King, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Christian. Of the others, thirty bear titles, the highest and most renowned in the peerage. In addition, there are twenty-one honorary members, among whom are the King of the Belgians, the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, and Count Fatthyany.

How exclusive it is may be judged from the fact that the club is not nearly so strong numerically as it was half a century ago, although there is twice as much racing and twenty times as much business to be attended to; and though four of its members—the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Alington, Prince Soltykoff, and Sir Blundell Maple—have all died within the past six months or so, it is no hurry to make any further additions to its ranks.

He must needs be a many-sided man who would have a voice in the Parliament of the Turf Throgmorton street may speak with bated breath of his millions, the College of Heralds may be able to trace his lineage back to the horizon of history and Newmarket may rank him among the monarchs of racing, but in spite of all these things the two fatal excluding black balls will be placed against his named should he come up for election and not be personally pleasing to the majority of its members.

AUTOCRATIC STEWARDS.

The executive power of the Jockey Club is vested in three stewards—this year the Earl of Durham, Mr. Arthur James and Colonel E. W. Baird. They meet from time to time and are supposed to attend all the eight meetings of the year at Newmarket as well as Epsom, Ascot, and Goodwood.

These three legislators of the Turf hold a position in the racing world that is unparalleled in any other branch of sport. They have absolute power for good or ill over everybody and everything connected with the Turf.

Before now they have not hesitated to warn off many a member of the nobility whose conduct they considered not altogether above suspicion. George IV., when Prince of Wales, owing to a disagreement with the stewards over the running of one of his horses, was to all intents and purposes "warned" off for many years.

The shady owner and the crooked jockey may for a while pursue unmolested their nefarious games, but the rules of flat racing as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and the Persians and as far reaching in their effects, are brought to bear driving them into oblivion.

They have also discretionary powers to warn off an owner to whom no racing offence can be brought home merely because they think him an "undesirable person." It was only under this power that sentence of excommunication was passed on Mr. Sievier.

Not only is it owners and trainers and jockeys who are under the control of the Jockey Club. The average racegoer who has never owned or ridden a horse in his life is equally likely to bring upon himself the displeasure of the club and the dire penalties attaching thereto.

JOCKEY'S PUNISHMENT.

For bribing or attempting to bribe any trainer, jockey, agent, or race-meeting official, or for surreptitiously obtaining information about a horse's trial from any person engaged in it, say the Rules of Racing, the offender may be warned off Newmarket Heath. The same rule applies to any person who is reported by the committee of Tattersall's as being a defaulter in bets.

The club even has power to warn off a horse which has been made the subject of malpractices.

What it means to a jockey to be debarred from riding can be guessed from the fact that many of the fashionable riders of the day earn £5,000 a year. Thus suspension of a fashionable jockey's licence for even a couple of years amounts practically to a fine of £10,000 in hard cash, apart from the loss of prestige.

With the exception probably of Messrs. Weatherby, who manage their routine work, no outsider can form an accurate estimate of the enormous income accruing to the club from the hundred sources which it taps.

There is an official fee for everything. For registering an assumed name or for changing it, £30 has to be paid. There are fees, too, for registering a partnership in a horse, racing colours, veterinary certificates, agreement with a jockey, a horse's name and for taking out a licence to ride. Then an enormous sum accrues to the club every year from entry money, forfeits for horses that have declined to meet engagements and fines, sometimes very heavy, inflicted on owners and trainers for petty breaches of the rules of racing.

Newmarket Heath alone is worth a small fortune to the club, for each trainer there has to pay for a licence, as well as a Heath tax of seven guineas for every horse he trains.

Taking everything into account, the man who enters on a racing career never quite knows the huge extent of his liability.

KING'S "DERBY DINNER."

The Jockey Club owns magnificent premises at Newmarket, of which the King makes use when he stays there for the race meetings.

His Majesty returns the compliment by entertaining the members annually at Buckingham Palace on the eve of Derby Day.

George IV. started this royal dinner to the Jockey Club, but he only lived to give two in St. James' Palace. William IV. gave several dinners, but they were discontinued in 1836. Though Prince Albert was advised to keep up the custom, he did not do so, for he cared nothing for the Turf.

It was about twenty years ago that the King (then Prince of Wales) revived the custom at Marlborough House.

The founding of the Jockey Club is shrouded in mystery. It dates back at least 150 years, and very soon it had arrogated to itself the extraordinary powers which it has exercised up to the present day.

Originally, it is said, the members wore brown cutaway coats, with huge brass buttons, and from these Dickens evolved the famous Bickwickian coat.

NEWS has reached Oran of a severe engagement in Morocco between the troops of the Sultan and of the Pretender. The fighting took place in the Oudjda district, and took place in a fog, which the insurgents took advantage of to attack the troops by surprise at dawn. At first they carried all before them, but the Shereeffian commanders succeeded in rallying their men, and ultimately the insurgents were driven off with heavy loss, and pursued for a long distance.

A BUENOS AYRES telegram to the "Secolo Nineteenth" says that a well-known French firm have offered thirty-seven and a half million francs for the two Argentine armoured cruisers, Garibaldi and Pueyredon. The company has also made inquiries as to the price of the armoured cruiser San Martin and the armoured cruiser General Belgrano. The Argentine Government is said to be favourable to the sale of the vessels.

PORT ARTHUR'S PLIGHT.

REPORTED LAND AND SEA ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter (Chifu) says that junks report firing to the north of Port Arthur the whole of yesterday and last night and they believe the Japanese are making a great land attack supported by their warships.

Reuter (Nagasaki) says the Japanese have seized the collier Aggi which has arrived there from Cardiff. No explanation is given.

The Bremen-Hansa liner Hochheimer has been purchased by the Japanese Government.

The "Times" in a wireless message, says there is not sufficient coal at Port Arthur to enable large warships to take the sea.

Admiral Togo has succeeded in clearing the mines at Talienwan sufficiently to make the channel practicable.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Besides the Russian gunboat which was blown up on the 4th inst. in the Port Arthur roadstead while searching for mines, it is stated at Tokio that a Russian gunboat of similar type was destroyed about the same time one mile off the shore.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that four gun boats made a reconnaissance of Port Arthur on Monday night and were exposed to a severe cannonade. One gunboat was hit eight times and was somewhat damaged. One of the crew was killed and two wounded.

Junks arriving at Chifu report continuous firing between Dalny and Port Arthur for several days.

The Japanese warships are making Dalny their head-quarters.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that a torpedo boat destroyer struck the rocks at Port Arthur on the night of the 29th ult. and sank. The crew were saved.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 8th, states :—

Unofficial news from Tokio states that Rear Admiral Nashiwa was lost on board his flagship Hatsuse.

A telegram to a French paper says the Russians have raised a volunteer force of 5,000 men among the Mahomedan population of the Caucasus, and the Muftics and Imams have declared a holy war against the Japanese.

GERMANY AND THE WAR.

ANTI-JAP KAISER AND HIS PRO-JAP SUBJECTS.

Kaiser William is evidently doomed to be always in opposition to his own subjects—the overwhelming majority of them, at any rate ; what he wishes they never do wish ; and what he thinks and feels, they never by any chance either think or feel. If he gives his support to any venture, it may be safely taken for granted that they look on it askance ; and if he espouses any cause, the world may be sure that they in their hearts are against it. It is not only that there is a complete lack of sympathy between him and them, but that there is also a complete lack of understanding. To his Majesty the whys and wherefores of the doings of average Germans are beyond all comprehension ; why, for instance, they should oppose his big navy schemes, his schemes for making canals, for developing colonies, and, above all, why they should have lost their heads as they did during the South African war, is for him a profound mystery. And as it is with him, so is it with them. "We never quite know what the Kaiser means by what he says," even the loyalist section of his people complain ; and we have never any idea what he is going to do until he has already done it. It was different in the old Kaiser's time," they often add regretfully ; "him we could understand, and Bismarck too, but then they were 'echt deutsch.'"

Although the majority of Germans have always found difficulty in understanding why their present Sovereign should think and act as he does, never have they found such great difficulty as since the war in the Far East began, says "The World." Rightly or wrongly, the Kaiser's own subjects are firmly convinced that he is heart and soul on the side of Russia in this war. They know that he has again and again gone out of his way to lavish sympathy on Tsar Nicholas during the last few months, and they honestly believe—some of them maintain indeed that they hold proofs—that he has not contented himself with lavishing sympathy, but has given the Tsar more tangible tokens of his friendship. The very air is alive in Germany with rumours of the sending of war stores of all kinds, great cannon and rifles powder and shot, across the eastern frontier and there at any rate, no one doubts that the torpedoes, torpedo-boats and the materials wherewith to construct mines which have found their way of late into Russian storehouses, were made in German factories, and sent out with the connivance of the German Government—that means with the full knowledge and approval of Kaiser William. In South German military circles, indeed, the conviction prevails that the Kaiser would gladly go further and join Russia openly in the fight, if he could find a good pretext for so doing, or perhaps if Russia would show herself a little more eager for his help. The conviction prevails, too, that should Russia be hopelessly worsted by Japan he would join her whether she wished it or not ; and that nothing his Ministers, the Reichstag, or even the Allied Sovereigns could say or do would prevent him, although they had all Germany behind them. Little wonder, therefore, Germans are anxious and troubled ; for although their press, thanks to Count von Bulow's manipulations, is for the most part pro-Russian, they themselves as a nation are strongly pro-Jap : for one among them indeed who is anti-Jap there are certainly a hundred at least who are anti-Russian. "Russia's sorrow is Germany's sorrow," the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tsar after the Petropavlovsk disaster, yet at that very moment, as the Imperial Chancellor admitted in the Reichstag the other day, the great mass of Germans were rejoicing, and in none too seemly a fashion, at Russia's misfortune !

It is for no special love of Japan that the German people, as opposed to their Sovereign and his Government, are pro-Jap at the present moment, but because they hate Russia—hate her blindly, instinctively, without either rhyme or reason as it seems sometimes ; and also because much as they hate her, their hatred of her is as nothing compared with their fear. Count von Bulow is often accused of grovelling before Russia ; yet the very men who hurl at him this reproach have hitherto grovelled before her, too, in their hearts—have rejoiced when the Tsar showed their Sovereign marks of his favour and waxed apprehensive if he put on him slights. The whole nation, in fact, excepting the Social Democrats, who are irresponsibles, have for years past seemed always to lose their heads when she was in question ; there was no sacrifice they would not make to avoid offending her, nothing they would not do to avert a contest with her. Even the Pan-Teutons, who on the smallest provocation clamour for war against England, America, and France, never clamour for war against Russia, no matter what she may say, or do. They would stand aghast, indeed, at the mere thought of adopting towards her that mailed first method so dear to their hearts where other nations are concerned. "We must be on good terms with Russia," Germans have always frankly admitted and have quoted Bismarck in support of their contention. If they were asked why, the chances are they would answer, Because we have on the east an open frontier five hundred miles long. All that this has hitherto meant to Germans only those who know something of the ways of Cossack riders can quite understand. When they saw Japan go forth as the veriest David against this Goliath whom nothing would have induced them to attack they were seized with admiring wonder although they railed against her audacity as smacking of madness. And now that she has put her foe to rout they are delighted, for they feel that in fighting her own battles she is fighting theirs too and in a singularly gallant fashion. The Kaiser's eyes must be holden they are sure otherwise he would take the same view as they do of this Far East war and join with them in rejoicing when disasters befall their hereditary foe instead of sending messages of sympathy to the Tsar.

Even apart from their hatred and fear of Russia, peace-loving, homestaying Germans—and that means the bulk of the German nation—maintain that they have good reason for hailing with delight every victory Japan scorps. Were Russia to emerge from this struggle triumphant, she would, of course, be stronger than ever, more formidable to her neighbours. The Kaiser would, therefore, as they know, at once insist on increasing the strength of his army and navy, and would thus render still more heavy the terribly heavy burden they already have to bear. Then, if Tsar Nicholas were to add Manchuria and Korea to his dominions, Kaiser Willam would, of course, as his people are well aware, feel bound in honour to add something to his—some province or other of China : and they have none of his enthusiasm for over-sea possessions. Were a plebiscite to be taken to-morrow, it would probably be found that for every German in favour of adding new colonies to the Empire, there are scores in favour of getting rid of those the Empire already possesses. They have never been proud of their colonies, and they are less proud of them now than ever for those stories their own missionaries have published with regard to the state of things among the Hereros are troubling some of them sorely, while the thought of all the money it will cost to restore peace in that region is rendering others indignant as well as anxious. Thus there is nothing they dread more than to see Germany assume new responsibilities either in China or elsewhere. So far as the majority of them are concerned, Japan is free to take the whole of the Far East at one fell swoop if she wishes, providing only she leaves her doors open for their traders. As for the Yellow Peril they scoff at it, and at their Kaiser for trembling before it. The Yellow Jap is much less dangerous for them they hold than the white Russian ; and they find it extremely hard to forgive his Majesty for thinking otherwise.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GENERAL MA.

Besides the large cavalry and artillery force that had been sent by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to reinforce the troops holding the neutrel region on the Western bank of the Liao river, an official dispatch now states that Viceroy Yuan has followed up the above force with two more infantry brigades, namely, General Wu-Yuan-k'ai with 2,400 men, and General Hsia Hsin-yu with 2,250 men. The last named officer is a noted ex-Nienfei chief and a dashing cavalry leader.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOMALI WAR.

Rewards for Gallantry.

THE JIDBALLI FIGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Lieutenant Smith of the Cornwalls has been awarded the Victoria Cross and Lieutenant Carter of the Mahrattas and Subedar Bhairo Gujar of the Mooltan Regiment receive the Distinguished Service Order. All the above are for gallantry at Jidballi on the 10th January last.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Transference to Colonial Office.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that East Africa and Uganda will be transferred to the Colonial Office about April next.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

Reduction Foreshadowed.

At the Suez Canal meeting in Paris, to-day, the President foreshadowed a reduction of dues from 8½ francs to eight as soon as the dividend reached 135 francs.

THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Lord Methuen to Command.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that Lord Methuen has accepted the command of the Fourth Army Corps, in succession to General Grenfell, and that subsequently Lord Methuen will command the Eastern District.

BREAKDOWN OF A STEAMER.

The steamer Pleiades from Yokohama has arrived at Vancouver after being towed 800 miles having lost her propeller.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Notts has beaten Gloucester by eight wickets.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, from London, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

Miller Mr and Mrs J	Hall Mr D
Willis Lt Col C F and Mrs and Miss	Dinnis Mr W
	Munro Mr C
Dickinson Miss C	Morgan Mr P
Hodges Miss M	Hodgson Mrs
Palmer Capt G S and Miss	Forbes Capt L A
Bellamy Mr E	Suttie Mr and Mrs P E and child
Thompson Capt A	
Jeffery Mr C E	Valcel Mrs
Coddington Mr H	Valcel Miss S C and M
Graham White Mr L	Tomlinson Miss
Pickard Capt F	Payne Mr H A
Watkins Lt Col C B	Carter, Mr W
Finch Mrs	Alston Prof L
Barker Col J S C B	Chatfield Miss
Cooper Miss	Byrt Mr
Burford Miss	Smith Mr C W and child
Parry Mr H	Morgan Lt J H
Burry Capt A E and Mrs and infant	O'Donoghue Mr J H
	Campbell Lt Col F
Magoe Mr C	Wilson Mrs W
Giles Mr F N	Carnac Mr Rivett
Traill Capt	Rowlinson Mr A P
Brown Mr W B	Hunter Miss
Farton Mr F J	Stewart Capt F J

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Canadian Volunteers.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Thirty South African veterans have requested the authorities at Ottawa to forward their offer to volunteer for service in Tibet.

MORE FIGHTING IN TIBET.

TWO ENGAGEMENTS.

CHUMBI (TIBET), JUNE 7.

Severe fighting took place this morning at Khangma post on the direct line of communications twenty-eight miles south of Gyantse, at the bifurcation of the roads to Gyantse and Lhassa.

The post is a small one, but strongly fortified, and commanded by Capain Pearson, 23rd Pioneers. It was attacked at 5 a.m. by a large force of Tibetans from the east side in the Lhassa-road direction. The attack was repulsed with very heavy loss to the enemy, who are being pursued by the Mounted Infantry, of which a considerable number are at Khangma. Our loss is one killed and five dangerously wounded.

Colonel Younghusband reached Kalatso this evening.

On his way here he was present at the Khangma fight this morning, having arrived last night from Gyantse. The line of communication is now reported clear of the enemy.

The "Englishman's" special correspondent wiring on June 6th from Gyantse says :—

On the 2nd instant the enemy attempted another night attack. Large bands came out of the fort, took up a position surrounding the camp, and began firing furiously.

The garrison sprang to arms, but strict orders were issued not to fire unless the Tibetans attempted to rush.

Our silence apparently alarmed and puzzled the enemy, for, after a while, the bands retired to the fort, except about fifty who crawled within a hundred yards of the right outpost.

The Sikhs poured a few volleys into them, and they then bolted.

Four dead were found in the morning.

Yesterday a sepoy was wounded by a bullet from the fort. During the last two days the fire from the fort has been more vehement than usual, and apparently more rifles have arrived.

Many convoys with provisions are seen entering the fort, also a large number of armed Lamas.

The village in the Gyantse plain is almost entirely deserted.

The garrison makes daily sorties to collect forage.

The following units have been ordered to be held in readiness for despatch to Sikkim on receipt of orders from Army Head-quarters :—Two sections of No. 27 Mountain Battery, Abbottabad, No. 1 Company 1st Sappers and Miners, Rurki, 19th Punjabis Ferozepore and 33rd Punjabis, Jubbulpore. These additional units if sent will raise the total of the force under General Macdonald's orders to about 5,000 men, which was the number recently indicated in our columns as likely to be eventually required. More could not be employed with advantage in any case.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW FAR EAST CABLE.

German and Dutch Enterprise.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A German and Dutch Company is being formed with a capital of seven million marks to lay a cable, connecting the Celebes, the Pelews, the Philippines and Shanghai.

The German and Dutch Governments are giving large subsidies.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

Preferential Tariffs.

The Hon'ble Mr. William Fielding, Minister of Finance, in presenting his Canadian budget statement declared that Canada would continue preferential tariffs in the hope that Mr. Chamberlain's policy would ultimately triumph.

CHINESE FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

Reuter (Shanghai) says that the British Minister at Peking refuses to sanction the draft contract of the Northern labourers for the Transvaal and is considering an amended contract.

THE SHOOTING OF A CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Etzel, the correspondent who was shot, is an American and therefore the American Consul investigated the case and has reported to Mr. Conger that the killing was due to gross carelessness on the part of the Chinese soldiers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Goodwyn, 1st Devonshires, is confirmed as Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Colonel Cleary Hill, deceased.

Captain Bigg-Wither, 107th Pioneers, is appointed to Burma Commission.

Lieut. Jones, 86th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed to the S. and T. Corps.

The first ninety days of the six months' leave granted to Sir Charles Egerton, from the 1st instant, are special Somaliland leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Byass, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, has been granted four months' leave out of India on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. F. C. Williams, 31st Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, vice Captain B. P. Ellwood, tenure expired.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G A Cookson assumed Command of the 29th Lancers on the 31st ultimo on appointment from the 16th Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E L Wright, vacated.

Lieutenant H G Elliot, 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, has been confirmed in his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C., K.C.B., Commanding Mhow District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swann, 101st Grenadiers, will command the force left in Somaliland pending the arrival of Colonel Swayne from England. Captain Molloy, 34th Poona Horse, will be D. A. Q. M. G. and Major Irvine, I. M. S. Principal Medical Officer.

General Sir C. C. Egerton left Aden on the 3rd instant for England.

The two extra companies of Royal Scots Fusiliers for Lebong go from Benares, where they will be replaced by two companies of the West Riding Regiment from Dum Dum. As regards the additional company of Mounted Infantry under orders for Tibet, the necessary ponies will be purchased in the hill stations in the Bengal Command mostly at and about Darjeeling. A good type of sturdy animal can readily be got. The purchasing originally ordered of 25 ponies in the Simla district has been suspended.

THE GOVERNOR AT SATARA.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

SATARA, JUNE 7.

His Excellency Lord Lamington left Mahableshwar by motor-car this morning, accompanied by Sir Archibald Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Lieutenant C. F. S. Jeune, A. D. C. His Excellency arrived at Satara punctually at 12 o'clock and went straight to the Residency, where his Excellency and staff are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Atkins. After receiving a visit from Sardar Anasaheb of the Bhonsle family his Excellency drove to the New Palace, now used as the Judge's Court and formally the residence of the last Raja of Satara. He there received an address from the Municipality.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The address was as follows :—

We the undersigned members of the Municipal Corporation of Satara, on behalf of ourselves and of the people whom we represent, beg most respectfully to accord a cordial welcome to your Excellency to this ancient and historical town of ours which was once the seat of the great Maratha Power. It has given us the greatest pleasure to see your Excellency, who is the chosen representative of his most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, here, and we take this opportunity to express, through you, our deep appreciation of his Majesty's solicitude and sympathy for us his Indian subjects, and our love and loyalty to his person and throne.

This Municipality was constituted in 1853 and is, therefore, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in this Presidency. Sir James Fergusson in 1884 formally conferred on us the elective franchise for half the members and we are glad to be able to state that the citizens here highly appreciate the privilege and show a keen and lively interest in the administration of Municipal affairs.

The large sums of money expended by Government on the suppression of plague in many Municipal towns and subsequently debited to the Municipalities concerned during the first two years of the epidemic have laid heavy burdens on them and rendered many of them incapable of undertaking any improvements for years to come. We here freely and gratefully acknowledge the liberal grants made by the Government of India, in aid of this vast plague expenditure, but even after deducting these grants, the plague debt to Government that still remains is very large in proportion to the available income. During the past few years the Municipality, burdened as it is with a large debt on account of water works, the balance of which now amounts to Rs. 108,925, has been forced to reduce its expenditure on many useful objects such as, road-repairs, street-lighting, drainage and conservancy, and although, it hopes to renew the old grants for these useful purposes, if plague does not reappear, it cannot hope to cope with the increasing demands of an advancing community or even supply the many wants already felt, such as the filtration and purification of drinking water, or carry out measures for the better sanitation of the town and the improvement of its system of primary education unless Government be graciously pleased to relieve the Municipality of all debts incurred on account of plague measures. We cannot help mentioning on this connection, that in all our financial difficulties, Mr. Atkins, our worthy President has shown us his warmest sympathy, given us his best advice and pleaded our cause before Government to the best of his abilities for which we feel sincerely grateful to him. We have every hope that the promise held out to us by Sir James Monteath when he visited Satara last year, that any claims made on the grounds set forth above will receive sympathetic consideration, will be fulfilled by Your Excellency.

The question of the extension of trial by jury has been repeatedly pressed on the attention of Government. The system of trial by jury is no doubt passing through an experimental stage in India. In some of the cities in the Central Division of this Presidency, the experiment has proved a success. Satara is not in our humble opinion inferior to these cities in point of education and intelligence and we hope that under Your Excellency's liberal rule the day is not distant when the people of this District will have the privilege of trial by jury.

We regret extremely that the S. M. Railway has avoided this city, which in consequence has suffered as a commercial centre by the diversion of trade and from that point of view is in a declining state. We now respectfully suggest that the construction of a branch line or a light railway would confer an inestimable benefit on the inhabitants and restore Satara to its previous importance. We, therefore, invite your Excellency's favourable consideration of this matter.

In conclusion, we once more heartily thank your Excellency for the honour done us by your visit to this ancient town of ours. The desire thus evinced to make the acquaintance and to study the wants of the people under your Excellency's charge is a happy indication of your Excellency's determination to promote their advancement and happiness, and thus to permanently endear your Excellency's name to the people of the Bombay Presidency as a wise, firm and beneficent ruler.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said :—Mr. President and Members of the Municipality of Satara :—To one in my position it is always gratifying to be received with expressions of loyalty to his Majesty the King Emperor. It is particularly agreeable to be received with such expression of reverence to the throne as coming from the people of this ancient Mahratta capital and I think that the loyal feelings shown by you betoken your appreciation of the ruler whose anxiety is the well-being of those who are his subjects and I am glad to receive an address from a Municipality of such long standing. As you have indicated in your remarks I rejoice to find that plague has diminished and is not imposing so heavy burdens upon you now as it has done in the past, and I am glad that there has been a falling off in the heavy portion of the debt which you found so difficult to defray. At the same time I am pleased to hear that you recognise that Government have been liberal in meeting your wishes in the past and carrying on what my predecessor, Sir James Monteath, started last year. As regards granting you some relief in plague expenditure I can only say that if you make a further representation to Government it will be fully considered. At the same time it must be remembered that Government have to consider the wants of other cities and places, and they cannot be too generous in one case without injury to others, for should any money be given it must be given out of the public purse. You will also understand that should you put forth your representation it will still remain with the Government of India to determine whether your petition could be granted.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Regarding the trial by jury system, to which you refer in your address, I must first point out a slight inaccuracy in your stating that there are cities in the Central Division which enjoy this privilege, for, as a matter of fact, there is only one town and that is Poona but I am glad to think it is a public spirited feeling that makes the citizens anxious to perform duties on behalf of their community. From what I saw in other parts of the world I have always noticed that whilst there may be a public demand for a system of trial by jury that when it comes to individuals taking up those duties there is the greatest reluctance to do so, and to serve on juries means a man giving up a considerable portion of his time and neglecting his business. In addition, there are only a limited number of people who could worthily be summoned and therefore, the calls made on those people come very frequently. I can only hope that if the day does come when Satara is granted its request there will be numbers of gentlemen who will be willing to undertake this public service.

RAILAWAY COMMUNICATION.

The question of Satara being avoided by the Southern Mahratta Railway is one which engaged the attention of Government many years ago. I particularly asked the opinion of the Secretary in the Railway Department about the connection of the Southern Mahratta Railway with your city. This railway was built as a famine line, and with this object in view to serve districts in the remote interior, but Government originally proposed to bring the railway in some way close to Satara City, but the difficulties of crossing the ghauts near Poona were great and finally the Bhore Ghaut was chosen as affording the only feasible road. Thereby the railway was thrown to the east of Satara but I will undertake that the possibility of connecting Satara by some means of mechanical traction with the main line shall be again considered. I understand that there is an idea among private capitalists of starting a mono. railway. I shall indeed be truly pleased if those who possess the means would invest them in such an undertaking, for I think it surely desirable that people with money should employ it in a way which, I trust, will be profitable to them and will certainly be to the advantage of the public. It now only remains for me to thank you for the cordial welcome that you have given me, and I accept with pleasure the pleasing references that you have expressed in the address. I do not for a moment consider that I have done anything to merit them, but I assure you that I have a strong wish to do my duty to you, and I am proud to think that I am only one among the many of the officials of this country who are animated with the same idea. I have had a most pleasing drive in coming here to-day. I congratulate you on your picturesque situation, and I believe Satara has a well-founded reputation as a place of good health. I can only thank you once more for presenting me with this address and for having encased it in so handsome a casket.

After the distribution of 'pan supari' his Excellency inspected the Palace buildings, and then returned the visit of the Bhonsles, where he was shown Shivaji's Wagh nakhs and Bhawani Sword.

SATARA, JUNE 8.

In the afternoon his Excellency saw wrestling and other sports of the 103rd Marhatta Light Infantry under Major Delisle, the special item being jumping off ten flights of hurdles by every man in the regiment, many carrying rifles. Then his Excellency visited the historic Satara Fort accompanied by the Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter and others. In the evening at the Residency his Excellency held a reception of the principal Europeans and natives.

This morning accompanied by the Civil officers, the Governor visited Sangam Mahuli at the Junction of the rivers Krishna and Yenna and inspected the famous temples and was photographed by Balasaheb, brother of the Chief of Aundh. Subsequently Lord Lamington received and returned the visits of the Chief of Aundh and Phaltan and the Swami of Chaphal. In the afternoon his Excellency visited the Union Club where he expressed his pleasure with the Institution for the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and natives.

At 6 p. m. his Excellency left for Poona.

A PROPOSED TRANSFER OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

At a crowded public meeting, held at Sibsagar on Sunday last, resolutions were carried, protesting, on various grounds, against the proposed transfer of the Sibsagar head-quarters to Jorhat.

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

In a report, issued to-night, the Meteorological department express the opinion that monsoon conditions are not established over Burma and South-West India. A brief forecast is added of the weather that may be expected in the immediate future. Steady rain, the report states, will probably continue to fall in Burma and South-West India, while showers will be received over the interiors and East of the Peninsula. In North-East India the weather will depend on the future behaviour of the slight depression at the head of the Bay. If the depression holds, the flow of air from the Bay will continue to be interrupted, and rainfall in Bengal and Assam will be light and scattered. Over the plains of Upper India hot weather conditions will prevail, but the southerly winds, which are blowing up the Indus valley, and the easterly winds which are creeping up the foot of the Himalayas, render thunder-storms on the hills not improbable.

MASONIC BANQUET AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lord Kitchener are expected at a masonic banquet here next Monday. Colonel Leigh, the Master Elect for the ensuing year and Brothers Wilsey, Watson, Wickham, Alves and Walton will also be among the speakers.

THE SWAMI OF THE LINGAYETS.

CASE AGAINST HIS OPPONENTS DISMISSED.

POONA, JUNE 8.

On 14th September last, Swami Prabhuling Ganydhar of the Lingayet community was arrested at the Barsi Road Station on a bogus telegram issued in the name of a person who was subsequently found to have died two years previously. It appears that the services of the Swami were urgently needed at an important ceremony at Barsi and accordingly he proceeded to that place. The police at Dhond received a telegram from Poona stating that the Swami and his attendants in the train had robbed valuable ornaments from the sender who was following by the very next train for purposes of identification. The Swami, however, was not arrested at Dhond, and another telegram telling the same tale was sent to the Barsi Road Station where the Swami and his attendants were arrested. The sender of the telegram did not appear and after some delay the Swami and his attendants were released.

The ceremony was performed at Barsi, but not at the exact time arranged. Police enquiries were instituted, and the Swami preferred a complaint before Mr. Swifte, the then acting Collector of Poona, against Basappa bin Maruthi and two others of the same community who with several others formed a separate faction and who are alleged to have entered into a conspiracy to frustrate the arrival of the Swami in Barsi to perform the ceremony, as they believed his doing so would weaken their influence with the community. Mr. Swifte, after considering the police report, dismissed the charge to-day.

Mr. Chanbay, High Court pleader, with Mr. Davur asked for the revision of Mr. Swifte's order before Mr. Lucas, the District Judge. The Hon. Mr. Khare appeared in support of Mr. Swifte's order. The Judge has asked the District Magistrate to give reasons for dismissing the complaint.

MADRAS EXAMINATION FRAUDS CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

In the Madras High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davies, vacation Judge, in the famous case known as the Examination Frauds Case, Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-law on behalf of Iyathambi Moodelliar, who has been committed to stand his trial at the next Sessions of the Madras High Court in connection with the Special Test Examination frauds, moved for the release of his client on bail. Mr. John Adam, Crown Prosecuter, opposed the application. After considerable argument, his Lordship held no prima facie case against the accused as far as he has gone into the facts of the case. Therefore his Lordship directed that the accused should be released on bail, himself in Rs. 500 and in two sureties of a similar sum each to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A Master of Black and White.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA AT THE "COURT."

LONDON, MAY 20.

THE influence, remarkable in its way, of Daniel Vierge, who died last week in Paris, has scarcely outlasted the years of his life, which were fifty-six in number. He it was who inspired many of the more fascinating draughtsmen of the American magazines, and to him may be ascribed the general progress in technique among French and Italian pen designers. But his art was not of the kind to give both a new and a lasting momentum to the practice of black-and-white art. Its novelty was, of course, obvious, but its permanence was impossible, because with all its backing of knowledge and real skill, it had a superficial cleverness that evaded any complete expression of either an idea or an object. It is not intended to parody Sir Edward Poynter's unfortunate estimate of Whistler, and to say that Vierge left off where the real difficulty began. He had this point in common with Whistler—that, knowing what he wanted to do, he knew when to leave off, but, like Whistler again, his art was of the individual kind, that does not afford a launching place for a school. Those who imitate Vierge, like those who imitate Whistler, can go but a little way without finding that it is the shadow rather than the substance which they follow. They can never control the wayward personal note of the originator, for the power of selection that gave sprightliness and character to the work of Vierge. In his earlier years he was obviously influenced by Fortuny, who had Franco-Spanish traditions like his own, and he followed his master in his method of making large pen drawings which were afterwards reproduced in diminutive blocks. It was the more solid methods of study that first pervaded the French studios just twenty-five years ago, that gave the real blow to the influence, although not to the performance of Vierge. His dainty methods of selection became arbitrary and unsubstantial, and his pen line was condemned as merely pretty by the men who were wrestling with "values." To mention Fortuny or Vierge in the Paris studios of the early eighties was very much as though you went to-day to Mr. Sargent or Mr. Clausen, with a eulogy of Mr. Herbert Railton!

At the Queen's Hall, Dr. Frederick Cowen has conducted the fourth concert of this, the ninety-second year of the Philharmonic Society. It opened with Elgar's new overture, "in the South," which was heard recently at Covent Garden, but which was new to these concerts. It is a work indeed magnificent in thought, in inspiration, and in the working out ; it is altogether a homegeneous whole, and yet it is in reality a succession of moods or episodes such as may occur to one living in the divine climate of Italy. There was one passage especially which reminded one of a primrose dawn breaking over the far hills, a passage of the most exquisite beauty, and it is immediately, followed by what one may pretty safely prophesy as likely to turn out to be the most popular portion, of the work in the composer's meditation upon the greatness and grandeur of ancient Rome. He himself has allowed it to be said that he has endeavoured to paint the relentless and domineering onward force of the ancient day, and give a sound picture of the strife and wars of a later time. In word, he follows the great argument of Sir Thomas Browne in that wonderful writer's essay on Urn Burial, the splendid roll of whose diction can never be forgotten by anybody with an ear for the music of spoken sound. The overture was followed by two songs, "Der Doppelganger," by Schubert, and Richard Strauss's "Allerseelen," sung by Mr. Gregory Hast, and accompanied by Mrs. Gregory Hast. Mr. Fritz Kreisler took the solo part in Beethoven's violin concerto. In parts Mr. Kreisler played wonderfully well, the depth and beauty of his tone were then intensely sympathetic and uman ; but there were times when he was slightly disposed to thinness, This was especially the case in the Allegro movement, in which he certainly did not display, to its full advantage, the richness and ripeness of his style, if it were not for a certain inevitable distinction that always marks his playing, one might be inclined to say that he even approached the commonplace in the rendering of these final passages. Nevertheless he remains a brilliant and exceptional artist, and it is only that we except so very much from him that we are perhaps inclined to be hypercritical. The second part of the programme was devoted to Glazounow's Symphony (No. 6 in C. minor) Throughout the whole concert Dr. Cowen conducted with immense energy and spirit, he is always broad in his musical interpretations, and he knows how to get his effects without exaggeration. It is true that he has a very difficult task in bringing out the best things of an orchestra which meets so seldom for rehearsal, but it is wonderful that he is able to do as much as he does.

While some of us are prating of the need for a National Theatre, Mr. J. H. Leigh of the Court Theatre is quietly and uncatentatiously doing some of the dirty work that a National Theatre would be called on to do. We take it for granted that any society for the propagation of our national drama would give a performance of every play of Shakspeare's at least once a year. Now some of Shakspeare's plays cannot, in present conditions, be made to pay. The remunerative plays may be safely left to take care of themselves. We shall have Hamlets and Juliets as long as men and women are vain. But what of such pieces as "The Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Timon of Athens." The one is the play in which Shakspeare thought most of the theatre of his day and least of drama ; the other is the play in which he thought most of drama as a thing apart from the theatre. Well, without the least prospect of profit Mr. Leigh has now revived both. The mechanical academic "Two Gentlemen" with its studious balance and adjustment has given place to "Timon," as uningratiating a piece as Shakspeare ever had a hand in. What is the theme? Timon, fawned upon when rich, when poor is deserted, on various pretexts by his erstwhile summer friends. He sours, sulks, and dies. Not a very promising story. We scent Jacques and feel that he has said almost all that is to be said on the subject in his overheard moralising on the wounded stag." We also scent Lear. As in "The Two Gentleman," we feel that Shakspeare has turned his materials to better theatrical account elsewhere. The wounded deer is but an incident. Lear is driven mad by vaster and more varied wrongs, and had moreover companions in his adversity. It is his own daughters Regan and Goneril that shatter him and bring him low and their despised sister Cordelia to say nothing of Kent is with him in his agony. In "Timon" no domestic relation is at work. Timon has neither kith nor kin, but in prosperity and adversity alike stands alone.

It is only friendship that is wrecked, and his faithful steward Flavius hardly counts. He has no family ties, there are no womenfolk about ; what is killed is not love, but only trust. In writing the play Shakspeare denies himself the use of a good three-fourths of those natural materials which are most effective in the theatre. He concerns himself merely with the psychological delineation of a particular man ; the other characters are but as condiments to bring out Timon's flavour. We doubt if the piece succeeded with Jacobean audiences : we are sure it can never draw the theatre-going public of to-day. In the play Timon is first, Apremantus second, Alcibiades a bad third, and the rest nowhere. This makes it very difficult to cast. The only conquering Timon we can think of is Sir Henry Irving in his prime. He would have made more of Timon in 1890 than he made of Coriolanus ten years later. He might not have been Timon, but he would have been a Timon that fascinated and overwhelmed us in the theatre. Mr. Leigh is denied that privilege. He gives an intelligent rendering, and we thank him for it. But he cannot fill the mantle of this monarch of misery. He can be affable and agreeably profuse. He can be

wretched. But he cannot swell out the just proportion of Timon's abounding or abasement. Mr. Hermann Vezin is an excellent Apemantus. His delivery of the bitter lines is at once incisive and graceful. The minor parts are on the whole well sustained. Mr. Charles Rock, to whom nothing comes amiss, is admirable as Flavius. Mr. Frank Cooper is clumsily effective as Alcibiades. It is not a great revival; yet it is very welcome. It affords a chance that no one who cares for Shakspeare should miss, that of seeing what the stage has to say to a piece that primarily is for the study. After all, Shakspeare was a business man and wrote his plays for the theatre. Those who refuse to see them there pay him a very dubious compliment. Had he meant them to be read he would assuredly have written them with a difference. It is best to take up our stand where he meant us to stand. And, as "Timon of Athens" is acted but once in a lifetime, it is foolish to reject the chance now afforded by Mr. Leigh of seeing it capably, if not superbly, presented.

We cannot help thinking that in "Cynthia" Mr. Hubert Henry Davies has gone somewhat astray. It would be absurd to lay down the limits of an author's art on the strength of his first two play s; but "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" and "Cousin Kate" encouraged the notion that at last a playwright had arisen who would give us of the bread and butter of life, who would concern himself with everyday types of character and with circumstances not far removed from the routine of ordinary life. There is nothing exotic about Mrs. Gorringe and her friends: such people are to be found in every middle-class circle. The hero and heroine of "Cousin Kate" travelled third class. It has become so unfashionable for our playwrights to speak of the things they know, or should know, that the intimate and familiar proceedings of Mr. Davies were doubly welcome. In "Cynthia" he seems to have given experience the slip, and to have thrown in his lot with the megalomaniac school. The Jerrolds live at the rate of £10,000 a year. There's richness for you! The more richness as they haven't a penny they can call their own. Cynthia had a few hundred pounds, but they did not survive the wedding. Albert has nothing but what his mercantile father allows him. Yet the young couple sport a most sumptuous establishment, a box at the opera, a dozen horses, and enough diamonds to stock a shop in Bond-street. Per contra, they have no child, though the play covers two years. Frankly, we rather shy at these plays in which marriages have no consequences. Mrs. Gorringe had children, whom she referred to at an absurd moment. Cousin Kate contemplated the possibility of becoming a mother. Cynthia is neither a mother nor a childless wife, which, seriously considered, means that she is a mere stage symbol.

She is less a human being than a gramophone reeling out extravagant orders to extortionate tradesmen. When the play opens her husband's father makes it clear that he can pay the piper no longer. Cynthia is thrown on her beam ends. But under the influence of the manicurists she rapidly recovers. There are such things as money lenders. Mr. Duncan is called in. He advances £3,000 on note of hand, and Cynthia, who does not tell her husband of the transaction, is enabled to carry on the establishment for another three months. Where does she get the money to do it? Her husband imagines that she has disposed of some of her diamonds; his maiden aunt hints at Teddy Hampton, a rich young American who his never out of the house. The three months past, the bill matures, and the husband's theory received a rough shake. More, on his wife's head are the very diamonds he thought she had realised. He is distraught, but the Jew, who is slumbering in the library, is unearthed, and Jerrold's faith in his wife is restored, to him the sight of the promissory note is heaven. But to his financial prosperity it means nothing less than ruin. The last act passes in a kitchen. Cynthia is supposed to have become an adept in housework, though at the back of her head she has a scheme that may retrieve the fortunes of herself and of her creditors. It is the establishment of an institution in Bond-street where she shall do fortune telling, and her creditors shall do hairdressing, manicuring, or whatever else their business may be.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

JUSTICES AS HONORARY MAGISTRATES.

Commenting on the recent appointment of Justices to be honorary Magistrates in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" says: In the interest of justice and for the sake of principle, it might, however, be hoped that as time progresses and the courts have been placed on a firmer footing, the services of Justices in active employment as lawyers would, as a rule, be dispensed with. The best acknowledgments of the Justices are due to Mr. A. K. Leslie, whose untiring energy and zeal have been responsible for the scheme which has helped partly to rescue that body from the limbo of oblivion, and to elevate its status in public estimation. Except for one conspicuous failing, the list of the gazetted Justices is all that it should be. Here and there one notices a preponderance given to wealth over intelligence and learning, which tends to detract from the utility of the body as efficient workers.

TWO OLD BOMBAY WORTHIES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thus refers to two old Bombay worthies, Mr. Bythell and Sir Forbes-Adam, who have left their mark on the commerce of this city, and are equally prominent at Manchester: Bombay merchants, European and Native were proud of Mr. James Bythell. Who does not remember, at any rate the older generation, of his manly fight with the Government of India, on behalf of the local Chamber in reference to the gauge of railways, the linking of Delhi with Bombay, and the construction of the magnificent docks we have in our midst to-day. And there is Sir Forbes Adam. While Mr. Bythell chiefly confined himself to the commercial expansion of Bombay and the improvement of the cotton trade, Sir Forbes Adam was something more. His instincts were cosmopolitan. Hence, though younger than Mr. Bythell, Sir Forbes mixed more in the life of Bombay while doing his work proper as the foremost and leading merchant. If Dick Whittington was thrice Lord Mayor of London, Sir Forbes was four times the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Again, for years he was the trusted confidante of Government, so much so that during Lord Reay's administration he earned from his humorious friends the pleasant sobriquet of "the sub-Governor."

A MUSEUM AND LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY.

The Bombay Government intend providing a museum or a museum library for this city. The "Gujerati" remarks on the subject:—The present museum can scarcely be mentioned in the same breath with the splendid Indian Museum at Calcutta or the well-equipped and well-arranged museum at Madras. That the second city in the Empire and the "urbs prima in Indis should be without a museum worthy of its pre-eminence is not a matter to be proud of. But if the Bombay Government mean to take up the subject seriously, we hope they will endow the city with an institution the educational influence of which shall be generally felt. Calcuta now boasts of an Imperial Library which provides unique facilities as well as for the encouragement of general culture as for those who wish to cultivate any special branch of study. In this city our resources are lying scattered in different places. The University library is as good as if it were non-existent. In other public libraries some of the collections in certain departments are incomplete and lying unused. The library of the Royal Asiatic Society is inaccessible to many owing to its prohibitive subscription, and its valuable treasure is not being utilised to the extent it should be. In Madras the museum adjoins a free library which contains a splendid collection of books. The idea that the Bombay Government have in mind is an excellent one. But we are absolutely certain that with two and a half lakhs of rupees they will not be able to work miracles and that the public will never be pleased with the sight of a ridiculous mouse after protracted labours.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

ST. BARNABAS.

Friday at 6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Saturday 7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey presiding. There were present: Mr. Sassoon J. David, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Mr. Jafferbhoy, Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master. Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STABLES.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that a portion of the C Ward stables of the Health Department, was included in Scheme No. 3 of the Bombay Improvement Trust. If that portion was taken up by the Trustees, the remainder would not be sufficient for the requirements of the Health Department. Enquiries were therefore made as to the most suitable site to which the stables could be removed and the site of the present Grant Road Hospital, which the Municipality at present held on a lease, from Government, having commended itself to him, he (the Commissioner) addressed Government on the subject and they were willing to lease the ground for the stables on the following terms: (1) The new lease shall contain the same covenants as the original one including the right of the Municipality to further renewal for a period of 50 years. (2) The new lease, which shall be for a period of 50 years from 1st May 1905 (the date of expiry of the present lease), is determinable after six months' notice in case, the land or any part thereof be required for a public purpose on payment of compensation for structures and improvements. (3) Government will reserve all rights to mines and minerals. (4) The ground rent will be Rs. 599-2-1 per annum at Re. 0-3-2 per square yard (on 4 per cent. basis) on a valuation of Rs. 5 per square yard. The terms appeared to the Commissioner very advantageous and he recommended their acceptance by the Standing Committee, and the Corporation, subject to the period in the condition relating to notice being extended to one year. The rate proposed to be charged was very favourable and if the C Ward stables were maintained on the present site, they would have to be rebuilt at once.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that in the circumstances stated sanction be given to the proposed lease on the terms recommended by the Commissioner

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee considered a report from Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, on the Bombay Water Supply for the month of May last. Dr. Cayley in his report stated that the Vehar water was similar in quality to that supplied in April, but there was an increase in the amount of vegetable organic matter in the Tulsi and Tansa waters. In the early part of the month the Tulsi water was fairly good and a sample taken from the Lake on May 9th contained only ·18 parts of Albuminoid Ammonia per million. In a sample of Tulsi water taken from the Receiving Well at Malabar Hill on May 17th the Albuminoid Ammonia had increased to ·292 parts per million. Some repairs being were made at the Outlet Tower of the Tulsi Lake towards the end of the month and the water had to be drawn off from the lowest sluice near the bottom of the Lake. A sample of this water taken on May 24 had a dirty yellow colour and earthly smell and contained a quantity of black sediment. The Free Ammonia was as high as ·252 parts per million and the Albuminoid Ammonia ·394 parts per million. There was a small improvement in this water during its passage along the main and a sample taken on the same day from the Receiving Well at Malabar Hill contained ·212 parts of Free Ammonia and ·314 parts of Albuminoid Ammonia. This sample also had a yellow colour, but the colour was not so dark as that taken from the Outlet Tower at the Lake and there was less sediment. There was a reduction in the numbers of bacteria per c.c. in all the waters as compared with the numbers found in April.

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that the supply of water from the lowest sluice near the bottom of the Tulsi Lake had resulted in the outbreak of cholera in the city on two different occasion and he did not know why they should have repeated the experiment, knowing as they did that the lowest part of the lake contained very impure water. He did not think it was necessary to deliver the water from the lowest sluice while the outlet tower was being repaired.

The report was recorded.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following report from the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, for the first quarter of 1904 was considered:—This quarter has, as a rule, the highest seasonal mortality, although the mortality is more by 7,733 than in the last quarter, it is less by 5,860 than in the corresponding period of the last year. The figures show a remarkable improvement on those of the corresponding quarters since 1896. The total mortality is much lower than in any previous corresponding quarters since 1896. The increase in the mortality during the past quarter is due to plague and small-pox, deducting the number of deaths from plague 7,524, and the number of deaths from small-pox 160, the mortality for the quarter closely approximates the normal mortality for the corresponding quarter of 1896 preceding plague. On referring to the statements of the mortality from Plague and all causes in corresponding quarters since 1893 it will be seen that deducting the figures returned as plague a large margin over and above the normal mortality is left of deaths assigned to other causes—the majority of which were no doubt due to plague—and gardually increased up to 1900, but steadily decreased since 1901 to practically normal figures in the past quarters. The seasonal rise in plague began in January but the incidence of the disease was slighter than in previous years, and slower to rise, it reached its height on 1st April, i. e., one day later than in the preceding year. The cold weather was noticeably colder and more prolonged but the mortality did not ever reach 300 per day. Owing to the mildness of the epidemic in January, the people did not go into camps so early as usual and more difficulty was experienced by us in getting land on the Kennedy Sea Face for the private camps, and on the Port Trust Estate for Municipal Camps. An extra camp was provided on the Chowpaty estate for the poor Goanese. This has no doubt been of great service. Although the incidence of the disease was very much lighter, the same localities suffered as in former years and the same houses had to be evacuated. In my quarterly report for the corresponding period of the last year I gave my opinion as to the continuance of plague. Nothing is more convincing than to watch the yearly occurrence of plague in houses and localities in which it had formerly occurred and nothing is more striking than the subsidence of the disease among the evacuated. In addition to the want of space for providing camps, our difficulty was increased by the demolition of houses and want of accommodation for those displaced, and I had occasion to address the Improvement Trust on the subject on 9th March 1904, giving a detailed list of the houses that are overcrowded in C Ward. These difficulties will be much increased next year as the Port Trust estate will not be available for camps or for the Modikhana Hospital. Now that the epidemic for 1904 is on the wane, we must begin to prepare for 1905. Whatever may have been the cause of the decrease of plague in Bombay, whether it may be due to the measures taken and the constant supervision and evacuation and the recognition by the people of the necessity for adopting self-protective measures, whether it may be due to the acquired immunity of the people after so many years, and the removal of infected materials from infected houses for months at a time during the period of the epidemic, I am fully convinced if we can evacuaty the infected houses, remove all insanitary and plague-stricken areas, provide the people with suitable dwellings, open up insanitary areas and continue to enforce sanitary measures, we can curtail the course of the disease to controllable limits. In July of last year I addressed the Commissioner at some length on what measures I considered necessary to be taken in view of the approaching epidemic, (1) To remedy the existing condition of the city and (2) what should be done to investigate the cause of the spread of plague in all its bearings, pathological, clinical, sanitary, preventive and curative. The Commissioner supported my suggestions and laid them before the Government and Improvement Trust. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to carry out these suggestions at once, but I believe arrangements are being made to deal with certain insanitary areas in the coming year. I would, however, press upon the Corporation the necessity of some serious investigation into the cause of plague. Because we have had a comparatively milder epidemic, we cannot afford to neglect any measure which we know is of benefit. If the measures we are adopting now have had any part in the reduction of mortality of the disease, it is because they are in the direction of improved sanitation but they must be assisted by structural improvements, the opening up of crowded localities and the provision of accomodation and investigation in to the cause of the disease.

OVERCROWDING.

This question has tested the ingenuity and resources of Governments and local authorities of all countries for centuries, and little progress in large cities has been made. That overcrowding exists in Bombay to a very serious extent can only be thoroughly appreciated by persons who have to constantly visit the dwellings of the poor. By overcrowding, in the true sense of the word, is meant that the number of persons and animals collected together in a certain space, room or areas, workshop, factory, hospital, tent, hut, &c., is so great that it vitiates the air, diminishes vitality, and death and disease result. Overcrowding in rooms is gauged by the amount of fresh air required to render the air of the rooms occupied of sufficient purity to bring it to a certain standard. In cold and temperate climates fresh air can only be admitted at certain rate and if anything like a draught is felt, the air is immediately excluded and thus the air of the room becomes foul, due to the organic matters given off by lungs, skin, &c., Overcrowding in living rooms is due to the poverty of the people and their desire to congregate together according to caste and custom. If not controlled the most perfectly constructed rooms and chawls will very soon become as insanitary and overcrowded as the poorest huts. More accommodation is urgently required, but still more urgent is the manner in which the accommodation should be given and treated. The standards laid down for guidance in erecting dwellings for the working people in England are not wholly applicable here, but that a standard is necessary is certain, and that standard, in my opinion, should always be high. To erect a large block of chawls of one pattern of rooms of 100 square feet, and allow them to be occupied, irrespective of sex and age in addition to goats, fowls, &c., is not the way to diminish overcrowing or solve the housing problem. What is plain and will be admitted by all is that—(1). Overcrowding exists to a very great extent in the city. (2). That this overcrowding has been accentuated by the displacement of many people by the Improvement Trust in carrying out their Scheme. (3). That this displaced population has not yet been provided for. (4). That this overcrowding tends to foster and cause the spread of plague and other diseases. (5). That there is an urgent want and demand for cheap dwellings for the poor. (6). That these dwellings should not be erected in the thickly crowded parts of the City. (7). That cheap dwellings should be provided by all employers of labour where possible, near the work of the labourer.

What, however, is not thoroughly appreciated by the majority is—(1). That the provision of house alone will not improve the public health or diminish overcrowding without more strict attention to sanitation and the demolition of insanitary houses. (2). That it is not absolutely essential that the dwelling of the working classes should be near their work as facilities for transit could easily be given. (3). That there is in addition to the census population of 776,006, a temporary or floating population of over a million people coming into Bombay every year. (4). That the provision of huge blocks of buildings, without proper supervision, will cause a density of population in small areas, and the mortality varies according to the density of population.(5). That large employers of labour owe to the city and to their employes a certain responsibility for the housing and care of their work people, and until this responsibility is recognized and immediate steps taken to provide it, the health of the city must suffer and with it its trade, commerce and prosperity.

PROTECTION FROM INFECTIONS BY SEA OR LAND.

During the quarter I had to bring to the notice of the Commissioner that many imported cases of plague and small-pox occurred and had to request him to approach Government with a view of protecting Bombay, Bombay is the largest city in India and naturally draws people from all parts of the empire. The population is augmented by an enormous influx of people. The number given to me by the Port Health Officer is over half a million by coasting steamers alone and more still by railway. This additional population contributes more or less to the high rate of mortality in the city, but cannot be reckoned as part of the permanent population, 94 cases of plague were imported into Bombay by rail during the past quarter. People leaving Bombay by rail are examined at Kalyan, but persons suffering from plague are allowed to come to Bombay without any restriction. I do not ask for medical inspection of all passengers. I want the names and addresses of persons coming from infected districts by sea or land. The value I attach to this is that we shall be able to know how many imported cases occur, how far they spread the disease and to a great extent protect them and others contracting it. Apart from this the principle, which is considered as of value to other cities, should equally be of value to Bombay. It is the neglect of the realization of this principle which has to a great extent been the means of creating the apathy which now exists and to a certain extent causes the spread of the disease. I would also draw your attention to my suggestion regarding Small-pox and the absence of vaccination amongst the Goanese coming to Bombay. It is no argument to say that because Bombay is an infected city that the introduction of new foci of disease can do no harm. Every fresh case introduced may be the means of spreading the disease or infecting an uninfected house and every precaution should be taken to prevent this. Every death of a pilgrim or a visitor adds to the daily mortality and produces a false idea of the health condition of the city, the number of deaths per day can be easily reckoned but the daily population cannot be accurately gauged. A case of infectious disease occuring on a ship arriving in Bombay is removed by the Port Health Officer to Muncipal Hospital by telephoning to the stable of the Health Department of the Muncipality to supply the necessary ambulance and information of such cases is sent to the Executive Health Officer. The other passengers are allowed to land and no information is sent to the Health Department of where they go. Some of the patients may be in the incubation stage of the disease, which after few days may develop. With regard to pilgrims suffering from small-pox, they are removed to hospital, and the other contacts from the ship allowed to land. They then proceed to muzaferkhanas or other places in the City, and may afterwards develop the disease. As soon as the people leave the ship, the responsibility of the Port Health Officer ceases, and the care of the sick and the supervision of the contacts comes under the Helth Department of the Municipality, not only with regard to hospital accommodation and supervision, but in the case of large numbers of pilgrims a certain responsibility and labour and expense arises in regulating hundreds of persons of doubtful customs and habits who sleep on the streets and overflow from the neighbouring muzaferkhanas. What I wish to point out is that the presence of these people, if infected with disease or not, lays a burden on the City to which it is not entitled. That if the City has to, by reason of its being a Port, receive these pilgrims on their departure and return it is only due to the City and the resident population that some stricter measure should be adopted. The measures suggested by me are—(1) That in the event of a pilgrim ship arriving infected with two or more cases of small-pox, all the unvaccinated passengers and crews should be vaccinated before they are allowed to land. (2) That the name and address of all persons landing from an infected ship be sent to the Health Department of the City or town to which they proceed. (3) That a camp should be provided by Government for these pilgrims, where they should remain pending their departure to Mecca, or removal, to their native country on returning.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Exclusive of 469 still-born, 14,869 deaths were registered during the quarter as compared with 20,729 in the corresponding quarter of the last year, equal to an annual death-rate of 76·64 per 1,000. calculated on the census population of 1901, being 7,733 more than in the last quarter and 5860 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. Examining the statistics according to the place of birth, we find that out of the total number of deaths for the quarter 4,302 persons, excluding still-born were born in Bombay, 10,201 persons were born out of Bombay and that the place of the birth of 366 persons could not be ascertained. From the plague 7,524 deaths were registered, being 6769, more than in the last quarter and 3,528 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. 8,554 cases of plague were reported during the quarter, of which 94 were imported. The mortality under the heading of fevers was 660, or 118 more than the last quarter and 6,463, less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. Of the total deaths from fever 643 were ascribed to malarial fever including ague and remittent fever, being 115 more than in the last quarter and 6,469 less than in the correponding quarter of the last year; 17 were ascribed to enteric fever, being 3 more than in the last quarter and 6 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 160 deaths from small-pox being more than in the last quarter and 525 less than 147 in the corresponding quarter of the last year From Leprosy 33 deaths were registered, being 6 more than in the last quarter and 3 more than in the corresponding period of the last year. The infant mortality is 550 more than in the last quarter and 1,545 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 2,905 deaths amongst children under 5 years of age. During the quarter under review, the actual number of new cases (individuals) treated at the Municipal Dispensaries was 19,531 (12,257 males and 7,304 females), making the total number of attendances 84,829, of which 577 patients were seen at the patients' houses. In addition to this, the actual number of new cases (individuals) treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries for which a small contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the control of the District Registrar, No. 1 District, who visits them once a day, was 1,547 (1,045 males and 502 females,) making the total number of attendances 5,036, out of which 18 patients were seen at their houses.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The long-awaited completion of the Simplon Tunnel seems at last within measurable distance. Only about a kilometre now divides the north bore from the south, and if nothing untoward intervenes the final junction should take place in less than four months from now. On the 4th inst. the workmen on the Italian side were able to distinguish clearly the sound of the explosion of a charge of dynamite in the Swiss part of the tunnel. At the present time there are 3,100 workman engaged upon the work. The draining off of the water which had interfered with the works on the northern, or Swiss, side is now satisfactorily completed.

Some time back we heard of a proposal to "restore" the famous Sphinx at Giseh. Now another alarmist tells us that it is in danger of disappearing altogether before or beneath the sandstorms of the desert—a preferable fate to "restoration," as some of us will think. One cannot help feeling a little sceptical, however, if one remembers that the Sphinx, which is distant some five hundred yards from the Pyramids, has existed even longer than they without disappearing. As a matter of fact, it sustained the dangerous process of "improving" at the hands of no less a personage than Cheops himself. It is rather a solid mouthful even for a sandstorm to negotiate, the head alone measuring some 27 feet, while the total length is some 150 feet.

For the writers of cheap fiction who are always looking out for new varieties of murder a case which is being tried in Missouri may be not without its attractions. A physician living in Noderay county in that state has been indicated for murder in the first degree under the following circumstances Dr. Kessler, as he is called, among the other drugs in his office kept a flask of whisky, whether for medicinal or social use we are not told. Some time back he had reason to believe that some one was in the habit of entering the room in his absence and drinking the whisky. Growing annoyed, he openly declared that some day the thief would take one drink too many, or words to that effect. On February 24 a man named Simmons called at his office in his absence, and died from some violent poison very shortly after leaving the house. Dr. Kessler is now charged with having put the poison into the whisky with murderous intent.

As the time of strongest competition between the various Continental watering-places draws near they are hard at work again in pointing out their various advantage to the foreign visitor. Karisbad has been struck with the rather ingenious idea of giving prizes in the form of souvenir albums to those visitors who have taken the cure for twenty-five or more years in succession. (The cynical may be inclined to think that it cannot be much of a cure which requires to be persisted in for twenty-five years, but that is neither here nor there.) A list of the names of the faithful ones has now been published and shows that twenty-five years is a mere span in the years of a devoted Karisbader. Thus one gentleman from Warsaw has been faithful no less than 56 times, a lady from Dresden 50 times, a visitor from Spremberg (bearing the appropriate name of Malade 45 times and so on. In all there are twelve persons qualified to receive the souvenirs, while several others if they persevere will enter the charmed circle within a few years. One would like to know how some of our own seaside resorts compare with these figures.

A grim story comes from Tomsk about the long journeyings of a corpse. It is that of an unknown man who was killed on the Trans-Siberian Railway last summer. He was believed to have come from Irkutsk, whither the body was sent, only to be returned to Tomsk by the police. Once more it was sent to Irkutsk, and once more returned by the police as being unknown in that town. Innumerable telegrams were sent and replied to, no town would receive the body, which was sent hither and thither by railway, always being returned to Tomsk. At last it was offered to the Anatomical Museum at Tomsk, where it was preserved for nine months, no one daring to dissect it without permission from the higher Government. Now the museum is being rebuilt, and the body has been once more handed over to the Tomsk police. They again refuse to bury it without the document without which nothing can be done in Russia, and the unhappy body, which is said to have already travelled over 11,000 miles, is once more upon its unending travels. Let us hope that Russia is an easier country to live in than to be buried in.

The expected blow has fallen, and Chicago reels beneath it. Everyone in Chicago, it seems, has been expecting it for some time past, so one hopes that the prostrating effect may not be permanent. The blow is to be found in the announcement that the price of ice is to be higher this year This announcement it further appears is by no means novel one, being made about this time every year—the only novelty lies in the reason offered by the ice merchants for their increased charges. As a general rule they attribute it to "ice famine" owing to the mildness of the winter. This year, however, the winter has been quite exceptionally vigorous, so the consumer has been filling a mild interest as to what would take place. It is very simple. The ice was to thick—discouragingly and obstinately thick and very hard to cut. The ice companies spent so much on labour during the winter that now they are forced to ask the public to share their burden with them once again. What a small place the world is! In America it is the wicked clerk of the weather, and in England it it the wicked Chancellor of the Exchequer—but it is always the consumer who pays.

Among recent important political and geographical events of which we have nevertheless heard very little is the reduction of a European State to quite a shadow of its former territorial extent, and that without even its rulers having a word to say against such a high-handed proceeding. That State is Monaco, the territory of which has been reduced by the stroke of a pen from 21.6 square kilometres (which has hither to been alloted to it by geographers) to 1.490 717 square metres, which is it seems, its actual area. The mistake arose some forty years ago, when in calculating the area of the Principality someone forgot to deduct from it the communes of Mentone and Bocabruno which became French territory at the same as did Nice. Thence forward until today no one apparently has troubled to set the matter right and the error has been printed in who knows how many geography books. One interesting result of this reduction is that Monaco now takes even more unquestionably than before the pride of place among the nations for density of population, reaching the agust figures of 10120 to the square kilometre. Even our own Lancashire falls very far behind this, while Belgium the actual nation which with 231 to the square kilometre, is usually placed first is positively nowhere.

Very observing is the study of how the red-tape disease affects the officials of various countries. From various recently recorded instances the "Krankenkasse" in Germany must provide it with many happy hunting grounds. Thus we are told of a member of one of these institutions at Freiburg for whom the doctor, who was a firm believer in nature's remedies, prescribed a dozen lemons. The officials of the institution, however, refused to honour the prescription, returning it to the patient with the written comment, "Lemons are not a medicine." The patient carried his grievance to the doctor, who thereupon revised the prescription, turning lemon into "citrus medica," and the pacified officials made no further difficulty. In another case, in Baden, the doctor prescribed a quarter of Tokay, and in this case also the prescription was returned with the comment that if the ordered wine for his patients there would be no end to them. Whereupon he wrote instead the magic words:—"Recipe: Vini quod nobiles Hungari bibere solent 1,000 0." And once again the comforting Latin words smoothed away the difficulty.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	3	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	15	16	83
Total plague deaths to date	278,979	227,792	
Same date last year	46	46	120

Built Me Up

Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.



Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, Jr., Mt. Torrens, So. Australia. He also sends his photograph.

"After a very severe attack of rheumatic fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Promptly correct any tendency to constipation or biliousness. Ayer's Pills are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.



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No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a BERKEFELD FILTER.

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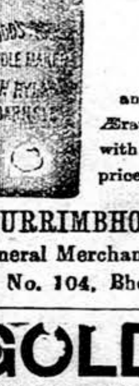
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS... „ 400,000

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May. 1904.

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it is necessary to adopt Hospital methods as far as possible.

Most of the great Hospitals use Lemco as a substitute for old-fashioned Beef Tea. Lemco is the most concentrated essence of Beef known, and is ever so much better than home-made Beef Tea.

Lemco can be retained by the most delicate stomach when all other foods are rejected.

Use LEMCO

The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN is issuing in his Colonial Library the following new novels: "The Kingdom of Twilight" by Forrest Reid. This is the work of a new author and is the story of the earlier half of the life of a man of genius, following him through boyhood and youth to maturity. It is a book in which the form, the atmosphere, count for much. Essentially the study of a temperament—a temperament subtle, delicate, rare—it has more in common perhaps with the work of d'Annunzio—han with that of any English novelist; the author's aim at all events, having been to describe from within, the gradual development of a human soul, to trace the wanderings of a spirit as it passes from light to light in search of that great light "that never was on sea or land."

"The wine of love" by H. A. Hinkson, author of "Where Love is King," Sir Phelim's Treasure, Silk and Steel, etc. Mr. Hinkson's new book is a story of his native Ireland, and it revolves round the land question and the problems with which Mr Wyndhams bill has attempted to grapple. It is mainly concerned with the fortunes of a young landlord, Lord Kilmacduagh, and tells how through the of agitation outsiders his tenants become discontented and an attempt is made to burn his castle. This disaster is however prevented by the courage and presence of mind of Lord Kilmacduagh's sweetheart, there is a revulsion of feeling on the part of the tenants and things settle down happily. The book is enlivened by some spirited hunting scenes.

The Perils of Sympathy by Nina Stevens. This novel should appeal especially to Indian readers. It deals mainly with life in official circles, on which the author touches with the sure hand which betrays personal knowledge. In its pages are found, strikingly contrasted the monotony and loneliness of life in an up-country station and the glitter and gaiety of a Calcutta season. Striking too is the contrast between the two women who play the leading parts: Rosa Maria Denston, the daughter of a native woman, a very incarnation of scheming selfishness, and Evelyn Ellice, pure, idealistic and self-sacrificing.

It will be learned with interest that there is at once to be a re-issue of Herbert Spencer's works, in a more attractive form, at lower prices. Messrs. Williams and Norgate will begin the edition next month with the "First Principles," which, in the new type, will make a book of five hundred pages. While hitherto this famous work has cost sixteen shillings, it will now cost seven-and sixpence.

Mr. Swinburne's new volume of verse is to be entitled "A Channel Passage and Other Poems." As this setting upon a title might suggest, its preparation is well advanced. The first volume of the collected Swinburne, of which the new book will become part, is at present being printed. It is to be published here by Messrs. Chatto and Windus on June 9, and on the same day it will appear in America through the Appletons.

Mr G. H Putnam, the American publisher, is here on what, in his case, has become an annual summer visit. Mr. Ripley Hitchcock is another New York publisher, who has been visiting London. On the other hand, Mr. John Lane has just returned from a trip to America. He says that the coming Presidential Election there will affect the autumn publishing season, as indeed it always does, a political fight being, in the nature of things bad for the book trade.

Mr. Michael Davitt is at present in London. His book on Ireland will be issued on the last day of the month, by Messrs Harper. It is dedicated to the Celtic peasantry of Ireland and their kinsfolk over the seas, Mr. Davitt says that he tells the story of an Irish movement which sprang, without leaders from the peasantry of Ireland—that is, the story of the Irish land movement. Speaking of the English government, or mis-government, of Ireland, he says it has always proceeded along the line of most resistance.

Mr. Dent has been to Paris and Rome in connection wit the colour book which his firm is preparing on those famous cities. He has, so to speak, been over the ground the writers and artists are dealing with, and in their company. During his stay in Rome Mr. Dent formed one of a party that was received by the Pope. He is not, of course, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, but was introduced by an English author who is Mr. Dent was much impressed by the Pope, whom he describes as a benign, beautiful old man.

Dr. Marcus Dorman has been engaged upon a history of the British Empire during the nineteenth century. The second volume of it will, Messrs. Kegan Paul announce, be ready next month. It deals with the years 1803 to 1825, and therefore it includes an account of the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington and a study of the foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh. Dr. Dorman has gone to the State archives for his material, and he is able to throw new light on many transactions of great importance. A third volume of the history is in preparation.

Dr. Friedlander, the eminent Oriental scholar, has translated Maimonides' Guide for the Perplexed from the Arabi. The new edition of this classic of religion is to be published before long by Messrs. Routledge. It is thought that the book will be of special value at the present day to scholars and thinkers of all denominations. As will be remembered, Maimonides proposed to effect an alliance between faith and philoshophy, then apparent antagaonists. His Guide for the Perplexed is the work which stood for this task. It was specially addressed to his co-religionists, the Jews.

Mrs. Israel Zangwill, who was Miss Edith Ayrton, has written a volume of stories about children, and Mr. Brimley Johnson is publishing it. It is called barbarous Babes, but the scene of the stories is no more uncivilised a place than an English nursery, and the heroes and heroines the little folk who dwell there. Within recent years quite a number of books have been published dealing with child life in the poetic and idyllic spirit which so richly belongs to it. Here is another from a pen that has been familiar in the magazines.

Sir George Douglas has for some time been engaged upon a biography of his countryman, General Wauchope, whom he knew. It is now printed and will be published next week by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The book include selections from General Wauchoges letters written during the voyage to South Africa and afterwards. It also promises to tell the story of Magersfontein more accurately than it has been told before and with new details. Sir George Douglas says of General Wauchope that he realised in his own person, a high type—one might almost say an ideal—of Scottish character.

A first instalment of John Ruskin's letters to his friend, Professor Eliot Norton, is given in the May "Atlantic Monthly," with a connecting narrative. We learn that the friends first met in the autumn of 1855 at Ruskin's home in Denmark-hill. Professor Eliot Norton describes him then in these words:—His abundant light brown hair, his blue eyes, and his fresh complexion, gave him a young look for his age: he was a little above middle height, his figures was slight, his movements were quick and alert, and his whole air and manner had a definite and attractive individualiy. There was nothing in him of the common English reserve and stiffness, and no self-consciousness or sign of consideration of himself as a man of distinction.

In 1857 Professor Eliot Norton was in Venice, about which Ruskin wrote to him—I went through so much hard work, mechanical toil there, that I quite lost before I left it, the charm of the place. Analysis is a disagreeable business: I am quite sure that people who work out subjects thoroughly are disagreeable wretches. Later in the letter there is this passage:—There was only one place in Venice which I never lost the feeling of joy in: at least the pleasure which is better than joy; and that was just half way between the end of the Giudecca and St. George of the Seaweed at sunset. If you tie your boat to one of the posts there you can see at once the Enganeans, where the sun goes down, and all the Alps, and Venice behind you by this rosy sunlight—there is no other spot so beautiful.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward's book on Aubrey De Vere, which Messrs. Longman are to publish, will not be ready until the autumn.—No announcement can yet be made as to the reminiscences which Dr. Smiles is understood to have left, but no doubt they will, in due course, be published by Mr. Murray.—Mr. G. R. Sims's volume, Among my Autographs, is to be issued by Messrs. Chatto in the first week of June, with seventy facsimiles.—To their Crown Library Messrs. Williams and Norgate are adding a new book by Dr. Hermann, the well known German theologian. It is entitled "Faith and Morals, and it has been translated by the Rev. Donald Metheson and the Rev. Robert W. Stewart.—Children of Men is the title of a volume of short stories which Messrs Blackwood are to publish, by an American writer, Mr. Bruno Lessing. They are said to be very good.—How Tyson Came Home is a novel of England and American, by Mr. W. H. Ridening, Mr. John Lane is to publish. It has been spring of novels, but more are promised before the season ends,

A REMARKABLE story is printed by the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," on the authority of its Brussels correspondent. This is to the effect that a Belgian company has secured a concession for the opening of a great gambling establishment at Corfu, on the site of the English cemetery, which is to be converted into a park, having the casino in the centre. The company undertakes to pay a rent of £8,000 a year to the municipality.

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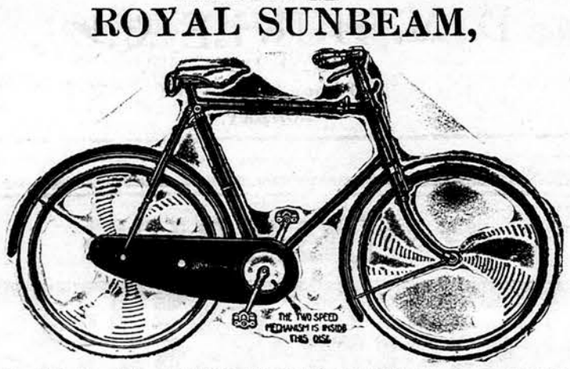


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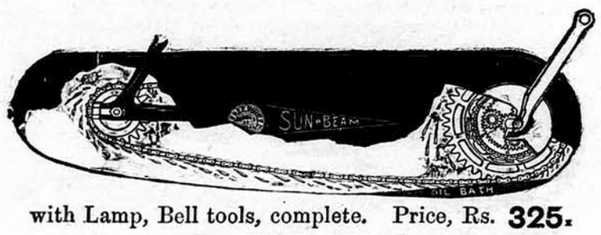
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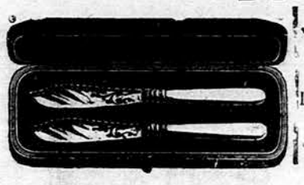
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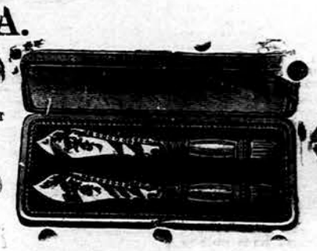
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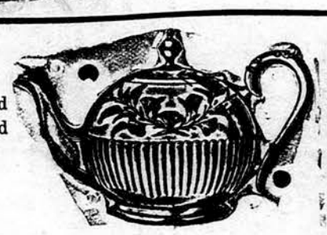




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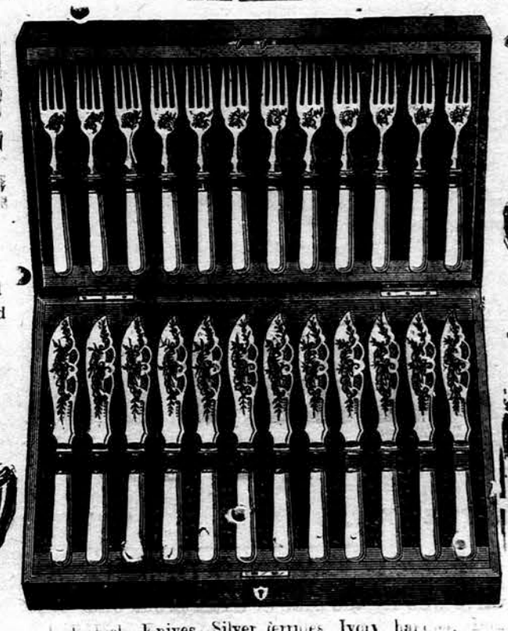
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